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The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69..

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31july1f Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

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AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

JACK-SHOOTING.

A Most Remarkable Deer Story.

BY REV. WM. N. MURRAY.

I slowly rose in the boat, turned up the jack, and peered anxiously into the fog. The strong reflector bored a lane through the fleecy mass for some fifty feet, perhaps; even at that distance objects mingled grotesquely with the fog. At the extreme end of the opening I detected a bright, diamond like spark. Nothing more could be seen. "It may be the eye of a deer, and it may only be a drop of water or a wet leaf," said I to myself. Still it looked gamey. I concluded to launch a bullet at it anyway. Whispering to Martin to steady the boat, I sunk my eye well down into the sights, and holding for the gleam in the marsh grass, fired.

The smoke mingling heavily with the fog, made all murky before me, while the explosion striking against the mountains on either side started a dozen reverberations, so that we could neither see nor hear what was the result of the shot. After waiting in silence a few moments, hoping to hear the deer "kick," without any such happy result, I told Martin I would go ashore to load, and see what it was I shot at. He paddled forward, and, seizing the tall grass, while he forced the boat in against the bank with his paddle, I clambered up. Being curious to ascertain what deceived me, I strode off into the marsh some forty feet, and turning up the jack, lo! and behold a dead deer lay at my feet. "Martin!" shouted I, "here the deer is dead as a tick!"

"The d—l!" exclaimed the guide from the fog.

"What did you say?" again I shouted.

"I said I didn't believe it," returned Martin soberly.

"Paddle your canoe up here, then, you old skeptic, and see for yourself," I rejoined, taking the deer by the ear and dragging him to the bank. "Here he is, and a monster too." Martin did as directed, "Well," exclaimed he, as he unbent his gaunt form from the curve into which two hours of paddling had cramped it, and straightened himself to his full heighth, until his eyes rested upon the buck,—"well, Mr. Murry, you are the first man I ever saw draw a fine bead in a night like this, standing in the bow of a saranac boat, at the twinkle of a deer's eye, and *kill.* That jack of yours is a big thing, and no mistake." By the time he had finished the boat had drifted off into the river, for the current was quite strong at that point—and I was alone. I was just fitting a cap to the tube of the discharged barrel when I felt a movement at my feet, and, casting my eyes downward, I saw that the deer was in the act of getting up! The ball as we afterwards discovered, had glanced along the front of the skull, barely crossing the skin. It had touched the bone slightly, and stunned him so that he dropped: but beyond this, it had not hurt him in the least. Quick as thought I put my foot against his shoulder and pushed him over. "Martin I cried, "this deer isn't dead; he's trying to get up. What sha'l I do?"

"Get hold of his hind leg; I'll be with you in a minute," was the answer.

I did as directed. I laid hold of his left hind leg, just above the feetlocks, and sprang to my feet.

Reader did you ever seize a pig by the hind leg? If so, multiply that pig, by ten; for every twitch he gives, count six; lash a big lantern to your head, fancy yourself standing alone on a swampy marsh in a dark, foggy night, with a rifle in your left hand, and being twitched about among the bogs and in and out of muskrat holes, until your whole system seems on the point of a separation which shall send you in a thousand infinitesimal parts in all directions, like fragments of an exploding burr wheel, and you have my appearance and feeling as I was jerked about that night amid the mire and marsh grass, as I clung to the leg of that deer. Now, when I fasten to anything I always expect to hold on. This was my determination when I put my fingers around the buck's leg. I have a tremendous *grip.* My father had before me. With his hand at a two inch auger hole in the head of a barrel I have seen him clutch, now with his right, now with his left hand, twenty-two house-rats as they came darting out to escape the stick with which I was stirring them up, and dash them dead upon the floor, without getting a single bite; and everybody knows that a rat, in full bolt, comes out of a barrel like a flash of lightning. I fully expected to maintain the family *prestige* for grip. I did. I stuck to that deer with all my power of arm and will. I felt it to be a sort of personal contest between him and myself. Nevertheless, I was perfectly willing at any time to let go. I had undertaken the job at the request of another, and was ready to surrender instantly upon demand. I shouted to Martin to get out of that boat mighty quick if he wanted to take his deer home, for I shouldn't hold on to him much longer. It took me about two minutes to deliver that sentence. It was literally jerked out of me, word by word. Never did I labor under greater embarrassment in expressing myself. In the meanwhile Martin was meeting with difficulty. The bank of the river was steep, and the light cedar shell, with only himself in it, was all out of balance and hard to manage. It may be, that his very strong desire to get on to the meadow where I was holding his deer, operated to confuse and embarrass his movements. He would propel the boat at full speed toward the bank, then jump for the bow; but his motion forward would release the boat from the mud, and when he reached the bow the boat would be half-way across the river again. Now Martin is a man of great patience. He is not by any means a profane person. He had always shown great respect for the cloth. But everybody will see that his position was a very trying one. Three several times, as he afterward informed me, did he drive the boat into the to bank, and three several times when he got the bow, that boat was in the middle of the river. At last Martin's patience gave way, and out of the fog came to my ears ejaculations of disgust, and such strong expletives as are found only in choice old English, and howls of rage and disappointment that none but a guide could utter in like circumstances. But human endurance has a limit. I was fast reaching a condition of mind when family pride and transmitted powers of resolution fail. What did I care for my father's exploit with the rats at the two inch auger hole?

What did the family grip amount to after all? I was fast losing sight of the connection such vanities sustained to me. I was undergoing a rapid change in many respects—of body as well as mind! When I got hold of that deer's leg, I was mentally full of pluck and hope; my hunting coat, of Irish corduroy, was whole and tightly buttoned. Now, mentally, I was demoralized, every button was gone from the coat, and the right sleeve hung disconnected with the body of the garment. The jack had been jerked from my head, and lay a rod off in the marsh grass. I could hold on no longer. I would make one more effort, one more appeal. I did. "Martin," said I, "aren't you ever going to get out of that boat?"

The heavy thug of the boat against the bank, an explosive and spluttering noise which sounded very much like the word "damn" spoken from between shut teeth, a splash, a scramble, and then I caught sight of the gaunt form of Martin, paddle in hand and hunting knife between his teeth, loping along toward me, through the tall, rank grass. But, a'as! it was too late. The auspicious moment had passed. My fingers one by one loosened their hold, and the deer gathering all his strength, with a terrific elevation of his hind feet sent me reeling backward just as Martin, doubled up into a heap, was about to alight upon his back. He missed the back, but as the good luck would have it even while the buck was in the air,—the deer going up as Martin came down,—the fingers of the guide closed with a full and desperate grip upon his *tail.* Quick as flash I recovered myself from the bogs, replaced the jack, which fortunately had not been extinguished, upon my head, and stood an interested spectator of the proceedings. Now everybody knows how a wild deer can jump when frightened; and the buck, with Martin fastened to his tail, was thoroughly roused. The first leap straightened Martin out like a lath, but it did not shake him from his hold. If the reader has ever seen a small boy hanging to the tailboard of a wagon, when the horse was at full speed, he can form a faint idea of Martin's appearance as the deer tore like a whirlwind through the tall grass. Blinded and bewildered by the light, frenzied with fear, the buck, as deer often will, instead of leading off, kept racing up and down just within the border of light made by the jack, and occasionally making a bolt directly for it. My position was unique. I was the sole spectator of a series of gymnastic evolutions truly original. Small as the audience was, the performers were thoroughly in earnest. Had there been ten thousand spectators, the actors could not have laid themselves out with greater energy. No applause could have got another jump out of the buck or another inch of horizontal position out of Martin. When ever, at long intervals, his feet did touch the ground, it was only to leave it for another and higher aerial plunge. Now and then the buck would take a long stretch into the fog and darkness, only to re-appear with the same inevitable attachment of arms and legs streaming behind.

When the contest would have ended, what would have been the result had it continued, whether the buck or the guide would have come off the winner, it is not easy to say. Nor is it necessary to speculate, for the close was speedily reached, and in an unlooked for manner. The deer had led off some dozen jumps out of the circle of light, and I was beginning to think that he had shaken himself loose from his enemy, when all at once he emerged from the fog with Martin still streaming behind him, and made straight for the river. Never did I see a buck vault higher or project himself farther in successive leaps. The Saranacer was too much put to it to articulate a word; only a series of grunts, as he was twitched along revealed the state of his pent-up feelings. Past me the deer flashed like a feathered shaft, heading directly for the bank. "Hang on, Martin!" I screamed, sobered by the thought that he would save him yet if he could only retain his grip—"hang to him like death!" He did. Never did my admiration go out more strongly toward Martin, as red in the face and unable to relieve himself by a single expression, he went tearing along at a fearful rate in full bolt for the river. No one man in fifty could have kept his single handed grip, jerked, at the close of such a struggle as the Saranacer had passed through, and twitched mercilessly as he now was being dragged through the tall bog grass and over the uneven ground. But the guide's blood was up, and nothing could loosen his clutch. The buck reached the bank, and, gathering himself up for a desperate leap, he flung his body into the air. I saw a pair of widely spread legs swing widely upward, and the red face of Martin, head downward and reversed, so as to be turned directly toward me by the summersault he was turning disappeared like a waning rocket in the fog overhanging the river. Once in the water, the buck was no match for his foe. I hurried to the edge of the bank. Beneath me, and half across the river, a desperate struggle was going on. Martin had found his voice, and was using it as if to make up for lost time. In a moment a gurgling sound reached my ears, and I knew that the deer's head was under the water; and shortly, in answer to my hail, the guide appeared, dragging the buck behind him. The deer was drowned and quite dead.—*From "Adventures in the Wilderness, or Camp Life in the Adirondacks."*

A FOOL'S ANSWER.—In years gone by was a Baptist clergyman, called Elder Stone, who preached at Belcodin, Monroe county, New York. One day the reverend old elder sawed off a block of wood to make a beetle, and commenced to bore a hole through it to put in a handle; but owing to the shortness of the block, it would not lie still, but would turn with the auger. A half witted fellow, commonly called Albright's fool—Bill Albright by name—came along and said in a lisping manner.

'Elder Stone, I can tell you how to bore your beetle; put it in a hog trough, and then you can bore it.

The old parson turned around and looked at Bill and said:

'Bill, there is something to be learned from almost any fool.'

'Yes,' replied Bill, 'I thought so Elder Stone, or there would not be so many people go to hear you preach.'

SIXTY-SEVEN female teachers in Cincinnati have petitioned for the same salary as males, on the ground that they find no reduction in board bill on account of sex.

SELF-MADE MEN.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: It is a curious fact that nearly all the successful newspaper men in new York are what may properly be called "self made." Henry J. Raymond, who made the *Times,* and is in the front rank of journalists, worked himself up from the lowest round in the ladder. In 1843 he wrote letters for the Cincinnati *Chronicle,* for which he received about two dollars each. He made a living at that time chiefly by corresponding for out of town new-papers. The *Times* would now sell for $1,250,000, and Raymond is still at its head. Horace Greeley started the *Tribune* without capital. It is now one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property here, and Greeley is still at its head. The *Tribune* association have, I understand, declared a quarterly dividend of thirty per cent. Its shares are worth $70,000, the par value of which is $1,000. The *Herald* was started by James Gordon Bennett, his capital being brains and industry. Bennett is now worth millions and his paper yields a clear profit of $400,000 per annum. Manton Marble took the *World* when it was an experiment. He had no money; the paper was not paying, but he was aided by capitalists. He built up the paper, made it profitable, and is now sole proprietor. It yields a handsome and annual income. Charles A. Dana was, for several years, managing editor of the *Tribune.* He was subsequently editor of the Chicago *Republican,* but did not succeed. He came back to New York, and, in company with others, bought the *Sun,* which, under his management is already a great success. The circulation of the *Sun,* on the 1st of Sanuary, 1869, was 31,000. It is now 42,000 and growing rapidly. The *Sun* is a two cent paper. The profits on the circulation are very small, of course, but it gets plenty of advertising at twenty-five to fifty cents per line. The New York people advertise liberally, and pay big prices.

The Messrs. Brooks, of the *Express,* are also self-made men. I believe they started the *Express,* and are still managing it. I do not know who started the *Post,* but W. C. Bryant has been identified with it, if not from the beginning, at least for a great many years. His capital was made up of brains. It is a very profitable paper. The old proprietors of the *Journal of Commerce* are dead. It pays largely. Bonner, of the *Ledger,* is worthy of remark in this connection, although he does not run a daily paper. He went into the *Ledger* from the case, and now publishes one of the best and most profitable weekly papers in the world, and competes successively with Vanderbilt in the horse line. Speaking of Vanderbilt, reminds me that he laid the foundation of his prosperity. He began on brains, and now, at a ripe old age, has his brains in good order, and about seventy millions of money. But I have not space to go into this class of self-made men. It is a fact, however, that nearly all the wealthy men [illegible] fortunes, and, therefore, know how to keep them; but as it is generally in this country, so it is here; rich men's sons are of very little account; and rich men's sons in-law are usually of the same kind. Therefore, large fortunes rarely pass to the third generation. Society is all the better for this. If the descendants of the rich men of New York should be as successful in making and keeping money as their fathers, a few families would soon own the Island.

JOHN CHINAMAN IN CALIFORNIA.

BY SAMUEL BOWLES.

The ever present Chinese will pique our curiosity. We must look into their homes, compact, simple, yet not over clean or sweet-smelling quarters,—into their restaurants and their theatre, if it is in operation, and into their "Josh Houses." Their stores invite us with open doors, and tempt our pockets with all the various specialties of Chinese manufacture at reasonable prices. A few are men of stature and presence, with faces of refinement and gentle strength; the many go sneaking about their work,—a low type of mankind, physically and mentally, imported here like merchandise, and let out to labor under a system only half removed from slavery itself. Yet they are an important element in the industry and progress of all this side of the continent. But for their labor the Pacific Railroad would have been at least two years longer in building. Twelve thousand of them have done nearly all the picking and drilling and shovelling and wheeling of the road, from Sacramento to Salt Lake. They furnish the principal labor in the factories; they make cigars; they dig and work over neglected gold gulches; they are cooks; they almost monopolize the clothes washing and ironing; in all the lighter and simpler departments of labor, where fidelity to a pattern, and not flexibility and originality of action are required, they make the best and most reliable workers. At least seventy five thousand of them are scattered over these Pacific States west of Utah; and though our American and European laborers quarrel with and abuse them; though the law gives them no rights, but that of suffering punishment; though they bring no families and seek no citizenship; though all their women here are not only commercial, but expressly imported as such; though they are mean and contemptible in their vices as in their manners; though they are despised and kicked about on every hand; still they come and thrive, slowly better their physical and moral and mental conditions, and supply this country with what it most needs for its growth and prosperity,—cheap labor. What we shall do with them is not quite clear yet; how they are to rank, socially and politically, among us, is one of the nuts for our social science students to crack, if they can; but now that we have depopulated Ireland, and Germany is holding on to its own, and the old sources of our labor supply are drying up, all America needs them; and, obeying the great natural law of demand and supply, Asia seems almost certain to pour upon and over us countless thousands or her superfluous, cheap-living, slow-changing, unassimilating but very useful laborers. And we shall welcome, and then quarrel over and with them as we have done with their Irish predecessors. Our vast grain, cotton, and fruit fields, our extending system of public works, our multiplying manufactures, all need and can employ them. But must they vote, and if so to what effect?—*Atlantic Monthly.*

To serve God is to obey his laws. Worship is not service, unless it makes us more ready to do his will.

MEN, WOMEN AND MANNERS.

Fanny Fern, in the *Ledger,* has some plain, common-sense talk regarding the intercourse of intimate friends, which she thinks is much more reasonably conducted among men than by women. Thus, in order to avoid offending a female friend who may chance to call while a lady is occupied, the latter may not send down word that she is engaged but must resort to a "white lie," and say that she is out. Fanny once excused herself to a female visitor because she had an article to write. The visitor, as soon as Fanny had gone, turned to another with the mild remark: "I suppose she said that to get rid of us—don't you?" Fanny says the intercourse of men with each other has always aroused admiration. If one wants to read or write in another's company, he does so, and no offense is taken.

If one has to leave, he often says no more than "I'm off," or "Good-by, old fellow." Sometimes it is only the touch of the hat, or a hand laid on the other's shoulder in passing, and no black eyes follow, no locks of hair fly, nor do any hard words or looks result in the future. Further fancies follow regarding the possible conduct of females in imaginary emergencies. We quote:

If ladies smoked, which the gods forbid! do you suppose one lady would allow another to stop her in the street and light a cigar from her lips, when she never was introduced? When she didn't even know who her dressmaker was, or where she bought her bonnets? Good heavens?

Did you ever notice, if anything unexpected occurs in the mutual path of men passing through the same street, how naturally and frankly they accost each other, though perfect strangers, and converse about it, and go their several ways, to their tombstones, after it?—Not so, sweet women? Catch her speaking to "that nasty thing" How does she know who or what she is?

Children are so delicious about these matters. I saw two little girls, the other day, trying to crack a nut upon the sidewalk by pressing in turn their tiny little shoes upon it. Despairing of success, they said to a gentleman passing, "Man, man, crack this nut for us, will you?" His handsome face was luminous with fun as he pressed his polished boot down upon it, to the delight of the youngsters and myself. Now, these little girls wouldn't have thought of asking a lady to do that; or if they had, do you think she would have stopped to do it?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN FORM.

WHOLESOME ADVICE TO FOOLISH WOMEN.

Many beautiful forms are made decidedly homely by individuals attempting to set at naught the laws of nature. For this purpose delicate young ladies lace themselves until they can scarcely breathe. And all for what? To deceive poor, weak minded creatures like themselves, and in their own imagination, appear beautiful. When is a girl most beautiful? Before she has reached her teens; before she has disfigured her form by tight lacing. When should she appear most beautiful? When she has arrived at her majority. Young ladies forget that if they set aside the laws of nature, they must necessarily contract a deformity, and consequently, cause the body to become diseased. We noticed a young miss on the streets a few days ago, her waist encased in about half its naturally requisite space, her back something in the shape of a camel's by reason of a pannier, her feet cramped in shoes about half as large as her feet, causing her to walk as if she was stepping on burning coals. Poor creature! Her folly is indeed her punishment. Our young ladies [and their mothers, too,] either forget that the proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical, or else they never have been made acquainted with the fact.

The waist should measure five inches in circumference for every foot the lady is high. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it, is departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point in the forehead is one-seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

A GOOD JOKE.

Many years ago, when church organs first came in use, a worthy old gentleman was pastor of a church where they had just purchased an organ. Not far from church was a large town pasture, where a great many cattle grazed, and among them a large bull. One hot Sabbath, Mr. Bull came up near the church grazing; and just as the Rev. Mr. B——was in the midst of his sermon—boo woo woo went the bull.

The parson paused, looking up at the singing seats, with a grave face said:

"I would thank the musicians not to tune their instruments during service; it annoys me very much.'

The people stared, and the minister went on.

'Boo woo woo,' went the bull again, as he drew a little nearer the church.

The parson paused again and addressed the choir.

'I really wish the singers would not tune their instruments while I am preaching.'

The congregation tittered, for they knew what the real cause of this disturbance was.

The old parson went on again, and he had just about started good, when 'Boo woo woo' came from Mr. Bull.

The minister paused once more and exclaimed:

'I have requested the musicians in the gallery not to tune their instruments during the sermon. I now particularly request Mr. L——that he will not tune his double bass organ while I am preaching.'

'It is isn't me, Parson—it—it is that d—d town bull.

ACCORDING to the *Tribune,* New York city consumes between three and four tons of hair, at a cost of $2,000,000 per annum, for its wigs and chignons.

CUT THIS OUT.

The Mercantile *Times* gives the following reasonable rules for young men commencing business:

The world estimates men by their success in life—and, by general consent success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this, never reckon the cost.

Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgement than all other circumstances combined; therefore, look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two, avoid the latter; a mean man is universally despised, but public favor a stepping stone to preferment—therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much—and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear out of the law; for, even if you gain your case you are generally a loser of money.

Avoid borrowing or lending.

Wine drinking and cigar smoking are bad habits. They impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

SMOKING IN THE STREET.

The *Round Table* makes the following sensible remarks in regard to smoking in the street:

"The street is not a private smoking-room. One man has no more right to void his tobacco smoke into the face of another man than he has to void his saliva. If he has, why in the name of sense? Because the smoke is the less disagreeable? That is a matter for individual preference; and, besides, a man has no right to do the least disagreeable thing. Why may not a man appear on Broadway with a stick strapped horizontally across his back, or an open package of assafœtida in his pocket, or a polecat in his arms, or his clothes dripping with kerosene oil, or a rattlesnake around his neck, with as much right as he may smoke there? Because it is not customary to carry assafœtida in the pocket, nobody thinks about it; if it only were the custom, we should hear a fearful cry from the tobacco smokers themselves. If a man treads upon another's foat he apologizes; but he will carelessly void offensive smoke into his very throat, and never think that he does anything reprehensible. If a man dislikes smoking, he can keep out of the street. But the right of the tobacco hater in the street is equal to that of the tobacco lover; to refrain from smoking in public places is not granting a concession, but not to refrain is violating a right. Upon actual right, without reference to the sanction of custom, a man would be perfectly justifiable in resenting the smoking of tobacco near him as a personal affront."

SILENT INFLUENCE.—Albert Barnes says: "It is a bubbling stream that flows gently; the little rivulet that runs day and night by the farm-house, that is useful rather than the roaring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as He pours it from the hollow of his hand; but one Niagara is enough for the continent or the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gently flowing rivulets that water every farm and meadow and every garden, and shall now on every day and night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life, the Christian temper, the good qualities of relatives and friends.

SELF EDUCATION.—It is surprising how much may be obtained by devoting a few hours each day to study during a series of years. Gibbon produced his great work, rather by the regularity than the protracted nature of daily studies. Franklin became the wisest and one of the best read of his contemporaries, in the midst of most incessant labor. And if the workman with his healthful mind, so well prepared for the reception of knowledge, will give two hours each day to careful study, he may, in a few years, surpass in general information the great body of college graduates, who so often obtain a diploma without deserving it, or who have laid aside their learning the moment they left their preceptors. He may elevate his own intellect by coming into communion with the eminent intellects of the past.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMEN.—Dr. Chalmers beautifully says: "The little that I have seen in the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and sufferd, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsation of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within; health gone, happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came."

SIX things are requisite to create a 'happy home.' Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; which over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the glory of God.

TWO laws are more adequate to the regulation of the whole Christian community than all political institutions together—namely, the love of God, and that of our neighbor.—*Paschal.*

IT is in filling a child's mind as in packing a trunk. We must take care what we lay in below, not only to secure for that a safe place, but to prevent it from damaging what is to come after.

A boy eight years old, in one of our schools, being told that a reptile "is an animal that creeps," and being asked to name one on examination day, promptly and triumphantly replied: "*A baby.*"

TIME, patience, and industry are the three grand masters of the world.

Farm, Garden & Household.

MANURES.

The failure to raise good crops of wheat upon land long cultivated is not so often attributable to different seed as unfair cultivation. In most cases the soil has been robbed of the wheat producing properties, such as the phosphates, potash and other salts. This is true in a large degree of the wheat growing section of the older States, where the soil has been so long drained of its substance that it is no longer possible to raise a heavy crop of wheat in the best season. On such lands farmers should apply bone dust, or solube bone dust, or bone super-phosphates and ashes to restore the potash. Lime should be used to gather carbonic acid. Lime deposited in large piles will collect carbonic acid from the air and become a better fertilizer. Lime should be applied with grass or other vegetable matter, upon which it acts chemically and produces plant food. It also corrects the sours acid in the soil. Some fields need sulphuric acid which is supplied by sowing plaster.

Sown upon clover, plaster causes it to draw to it the ammonia from the air and water, and if the clover be plowed down when in full bloom and quick lime be used the clover is converted into plant food.

The best fertilizer in the experience of the writer is a compost of muck, barn-yard manure and clay, thoroughly decomposed and mixed with equal parts of lime, ashes, salt, plaster, and bone phosphate. No soil except a virgin soil will fail to produce wheat with this compound. It should be thoroughly mixed and screened, so that it can be drilled in with the wheat. It should be used in the Fall, when the rain helps to decompose it and to enrich the surrounding soil, and when the grain roots are ready to take up the parts most needed for food for the wheat plant. Plant roots do not permeate manures and take them up until they are decomposed by the action of the moisture, and in times of great drought manures yield very little nourishment. When the moisture penetrates the soil the roots of plants search for nourishment, and if the soil be loose they can penetrate the particles and gather it.

Vegetable manures contain a very small proprotion of salts, and these must be supplied if the farmer wishes to enrich the soil and raise large crops of grain.

EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT SEEDING.

For the last six years I have had a plot of ground at the front of my house, of 3600 square feet, dibble-seeded with 3600 seeds, and which is after the rate of less than 4 quarts of seed wheat an acre; and the crops every year have been as thick on the ground before the harvest as they could well grow, and this next year the same plot is again planted with wheat, though for the seventh time in succession and exactly in the same way, and I now engage to show that at harvest next the crops shall be again as thick as they will be able to grow to perfection. I have said crops, because it has been my custom for the last six years to plant several kinds of wheat, but this year there are only three kinds, but all shall be the same; but one year I had 16 different kinds, or I obtained so many samples from corn dealers and others who believed that they were so many different kinds. But I inform my readers that I did not sow such small quantities of seed to prove whether full crops could be grown from them, for I had known this for almost every year for more than half a century; but in this I had two different objects in view, which I thought would be interesting to farmers and the public generally. I wish to prove the vitality of ordinary wheat seed, and this I did by seeding many acres and half acres with one single seed only in a square foot of ground—and I had this done with several kinds of wheat—and all the seed germinated and grew, as might have been witnessed by all people who would take the trouble to examine the rows, for all were planted in rows.

I instituted experiments in conjunction with some scientific men, to prove how many years wheat might, by any scientific process, be made to retain its vitality. As the late Dr. Dubeny, (Professor of Botany at Oxford) and other scientific men had done the same, we compared our processes together and their results, when we found that neither had been able to make wheat germinate after having been kept seven years, though every system of keeping it that could be devised was adopted. All was in vain, and showed that at the end of seven years, vitality was gone, and never again to be brought back; and I think life would be gone at the end of five years.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

WASHING SHEEP.—Grease or yolk, with which the fleece of all sheep is more or less imbued, is a natural soap, consisting chiefly of potash and oily matter. It is not immediately soluble in water, but after the fleece is wet, and remains so for a few hours, it is in condition to be quickly washed out, bringing the dirt with it. This is to a considerable extent, accomplished by the sheep being exposed to a rain the day before the washing. Sometimes sheep are dipped, and then shut in close sheds or rooms over night, to keep one another warm, and washed the next day, and this secures a very thorough cleansing. Shearing may be done much earlier in the season if the sheep are not washed. Colds and Snuffles ensue if the weather be not favorable, and there is even great risk of losing valuable sheep.

POTATOES.—There should be little delay now in planting the whole of the crop. On poor land, we think animal manure is quite as likely to prevent as to cause the rot; though in very rich soils, no doubt it renders the plant more liable to take the disease. There is little risk of potato sets rotting now, if cut even to single eyes. Manuring in the

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY,
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

Monday, May 10th 1869 marks the most important epoch in modern civilization. The completion of the Pacific Railroad is *the* event of the age. It makes the crowning triumph of modern civilization and science and begins a revolution in the commerce of the world. Beside it the building of the Appian way, the Pyramids, the Chinese wall or any other similar event in past ages sinks into insignificance. No useless labor, no vain ambition, no selfish exclusion here. The promotion of human welfare and the advancement of human civilization are its chief aims. Its iron bands now bind the East and the West and link ocean to ocean. The future highway of the nations, here all the nationalities of earth shall meet and mingle. Built and managed in the interest of all mankind, across a continent dedicated to civil and religious liberty, in which the downtrodden and oppressed of every clime may find a free and happy home, its influence on the welfare of the human race is beyond calculation. By it the course of the world's commerce will be changed and the wealth that for centuries has been poured into the commercial centres of the old world will find its way to the new, and New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco will become the great marts of the world. In these latter days the wildest marvels of past ages have been so frequently surpassed by the actual achievements of the present that we have almost ceased to attempt forecasting the great results that must of necessity follow such marvelous achievements as this. America seems continually to astound the world with her prodigious performances. The laying of the Atlantic Cable though a most wonderful feat, accomplished by the intelligence and energy of one of our own citizens was soon forgotten in the fearful din of the most terrific war ever recorded in history. In the midst of a struggle in which all the world declared the nation hopelessly lost was inaugurated the most stupendous industrial and commercial enterprise ever dreamed of in the world's history, to be carried to completion in much less time than the most sanguine had hoped and that at the very moment when all the world but ourselves believed our whole nation irrevocably bankrupted. What shall come next to startle, and surprise? Of a certainty great things are in store for us as a nation. Between the crowded and overflowing nations of both the eastern and western portions of the old world, not only their wealth of gold and commerce, but their overflowing population will pour in upon us beyond all previous experience or expectation. The inhabitants of every land and clime will cast their lot with us and take up their abode in our midst. What will be the result of this mingling of all nations, all religions, all classes and conditions of men, none can foretell. For three hundred years Europe has poured upon our shores, men of every race, class and condition. To this continually increasing stream the distant orient hailing us through the golden gate at the west has already begun to pour in upon us an ever increasing tide of her strange children. Verily the spectacle is such a one as the world has never seen. Human wisdom may not divine its results, but that they will be marvellous none pretend to doubt or deny. Two things however seem certain. First, the English language will become universal, and second, the English speaking race of our own country will become the controlling power of the world. Are we prepared for it. Truly a great destiny is before us. Are we prepared for, or equal to its responsibilities?

A NEW COURT.—Our neighbors of Johns town are quite jubilant over a new court, which has been established in Johnstown by an act of the Legislature, to be called "The District Court of Cambria County." The jurisdiction of the Court will embrace the boroughs of Johnstown, Conemaugh, Millville, Cambria, Prospect, Franklin and East Conemaugh, and the townships of Yoder, Richland, Taylor and Conemaugh. The Court will be presided over by Judge Taylor and the Associate Judges of the county, the Court to be held on the 1st Monday of July, October, January and April, and continue one week. In criminal matters, the Court will have the same jurisdiction as is now conferred on the Court of Quarter Session of Cambria county, and will have civil jurisdiction in all cases where the plaintiff's demand does not exceed two hundred dollars.

COMMON SENSE is so novel a thing in the administration of public affairs that we cannot but admire every exhibition of it by our public servants. Secretary Boutwell has instructed the Assistant Treasurer in New York to buy a million of Government bonds a week until further orders. There is no better way to build up individual credit than to buy up, or redeem one's bonds before they are due, and there is no better practical evidence of prosperity. Mr. Boutwell is just applying this same method of reasoning and practice to the public finances. A few years or even months of such management will undoubtedly tell greatly to the advantage of the public Treasury.

CANDIDATES for Governor are getting plenty. We see General Hartranft, Harry White, D. J. Morrell and W. W. Ketchum are all urged by their respective friends for the nomination. Several of these men are able and worthy and if nominated would no doubt be elected and make acceptable Governors. Gov. Geary however has given such general satisfaction as our executive that he should not be set aside for any new man, except for the most weighty reasons. We hope to see [illegible]

A GROSS OUTRAGE UPON THE PRESS.

Mr. F. A. Conly, President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company has prohibited the sale of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* on that road because the *Inquirer* has had occasion to criticise the affairs of the road in such a manner as to offend the magnates of the company. This is only a single specimen of the many devices for muzzling the Press whenever it dares to criticise and rebuke the outrages, perpetrated on the people by rich corporations or pompous nabobs. Let all such attempts at petty tyranny be promptly and severely rebuked by press and people. The freedom of speech and of the press are the outposts of our political liberties and are the first to give the alarm when the rights of the people are encroached upon and their liberties threatened. It may be taken for granted, in nine cases out of ten, when such parties complain of or discriminate against the press, that they have betrayed their trusts or violated the rights of the people and their guilt has been exposed by that ever vigilant guardian of the people's welfare, the press. Let unqualified condemnation meet all such efforts to discriminate against and crush out every paper that boldly notifies the people of the outrages perpetrated by their servants and warns them of the dangers threatening their rights and privileges. Let unscrupulous parties, whether single individuals or corporations, understand that the people have rights and know them, and knowing dare maintain them. Railroad tyranny is becoming a bane to the whole country which must be boldly met and with a strong hand given to know its proper place.

OUR DEBT.

The statement of the public debt for May 1st is of the most encouraging and gratifying character. The decrease of the public debt in April was nearly six and a half millions of dollars, and the reduction for the current month is expected to be still greater. The management of our finances under Secretary Boutwell seems to give general satisfaction and promises to far surpass in economy and efficiency any previous conduct of the Treasury Department. He is a faithful officer and a true representative of the Republican policy of retrenchment, reform and economy. It is a matter for congratulation to the party that we have obtained for this most important post an honest and able officer, whose chief aim is as it should be to serve his country faithfully and promote her welfare and prosperity to the best of his ability. In this Department at least Grant's administration has made a most auspicious beginning. If the Internal Revenue Department is conducted with as much ability and economy, and it promises to be, we will soon be on the high road to an early payment of our national indebtedness.

LET us have courage. The public debt has been decreased nearly $340,000,000 during the last three years half—at the rate of $80,000,000 annually. This is good, and certainly we are in all ways better off than while we carried so heavy a load. Business is brightening up at home, out of our immediate limits, and over the whole country. The Pacific Railroad is done, the Pacific steamships are running, and immigration is constantly increasing. Prices of necessities are gradually falling, and there is no good reason why courage should not rule in every heart. Fifteen hundred and [illegible] on Thursday—immigrants, and a direct gain to us.—*Sunday Morning Times.*

THE public debt statement for May 1st, just issued from the Treasury Department, shows the total debt, principal and interest, to be $2,655,032,888, 12. Amount in Treasury—Coin belonging to the Government, $92, 031,732.96; coin for which certificates of deposit are outstanding, $16,-307,200; currency, $7,896,564.07—$116,-235,497.03. Amount of public debt less cash in Treasury, $2, 518,797,391.09; amount of public debt less cash in Treasury on the 1st ultimo, $2,525, 196,461. 74; decrease of public debt during the past month, $6,339,070,65. It is expected that the figures for the present month will make an even more gratifying exhibit.

CUBA still continues to be one of the chief excitements of the time. Sensation stories of shiploads of recruits and cargoes of arms and ammunition having been shipped from American ports for the revolutionists are common. How much is true and how much untrue it is difficult to determine. The authorities are exercising due vigilance to prevent any violation of our neutrality laws but do not attempt to disguise the fact that the public sentiment of our people is decidedly favorable to the oppressed Cubans and that nothing would more delight us than, the accomplishment of Cuban independence. But of this, of course, Spain cannot complain as long as we preserve our neutrality.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD was completed on Monday last the 10th inst. The Greatest enterprise of the age is now an accomplished fact and the iron horse runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific over an unbroken line of iron rail, in less time than it once took to travel from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

THE Connecticut Senate has ratified the Fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. The House will undoubtedly follow, and thus another Northern State may be considered pledged to this great vindication of human rights.

THE danger of difficulties arising out of the cuban rebellion and also the Alabama claims difficulty with England has caused a rise of several cents in gold in the past week or two. It sold at $1,38 in New York on Monday last.

THE Completion of the Pacific Rrilroad was celebrated in all parts of the country by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and other evidences of rejoicing at the accomplishment of this world renowned enterprise.

THE OLDEST EDITOR IN THE STATE—The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the first inst. claims that its senior editor is the oldest political editor in the state having filled the editorial chair for forty years. The *Adams Sentinel* contests the claim in the following style.

Pottsville is quite a town, and the *Miners' Journal* a capital paper; but we object to Pottsville robbing Gettysburg of the honors of seniority in editorial life, which of right belongs to our esteemed colleague, Robert G. Harper. The *Miners' Journal* was established in 1824, and purchased by its present editor in 1829, who has thus been in the editorial harness for 40 years. The *Adams Sentinel* was established in 1800 by the father of the senior editor of this paper, the latter taking charge of it in 1816, upon the death of his father, and continuing as sole editor and proprietor until May, 1867, when the *Sentinel* was consolidated with the *Star*, under the present firm, of which Mr. Harper is the senior member. Our colleague has therefore been in continuous editorial life for 53 years—51 years as sole editor of the same paper, the *Adams Sentinel*—just 13 years longer than the *Journal* claims for its editor.

OFFICE SEEKING EXTRAORDINARY.—It is said that the first train to Washington from the North, after the announcement of the death of Marshal Ely, carried four hundred applicants for the vacant office. We believe none of these eager aspirants for office received the appointment, which was but right and proper. Some of them may perhaps learn to wait for office to seek them and it will be to their own and their country's good.

OPPORTUNELY, with the notes of preparation for the grand opening of the Pacific Railway on Monday, comes news of the progress made by the East India Telegraph Company in coupling Canton with Calcutta, London, and New York. By the end of the year, as the sanguine American conductors of the enterprise give to be understood, the line will be completed. San Francisco will then send her news for China East, and her ships West; will transmit orders for teas and silks three-fourths of the way around the globe in a moment, and will receive the shipments from an opposite direction, in little over a fortnight. We cannot but regard it as fortunate for this country that the great enterprise of introducing telegraphs to and through China should be in American hands; and we augur rich openings for the business enterprise of our countrymen, in the path along which these telegraph gentlemen have become the pioneers.—*New York Tribune.*

The Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.

The people of this city and Sacramento are in a state of feverish excitement in regard to the completion of the Pacific railroad. Preparations have been made in both places for the observance of the event, which will occur on Saturday.

The bankers of this city have given notice that their houses will be closed on that day, and business will be generally suspended. Arrangements have been made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, so that the stroke of the hammer on the last spike driven shall be repeated simultaneously in New York and San Francisco by telegraph.

Besides the silver mounted and polished California tie, a spike of gold, silver spike, and silver hammer, for use in the completion, were forwarded to the end of the track.

The excursion train for the end of the Central Pacific railroad, with the commissioners and Governor Stanford and guests, was nearly wrecked yesterday by a large tree which had fallen across the track. The obstruction was discovered in time to preserve the passenger cars uninjured, but the locomotive was damaged and thrown off the track.

The Hall & Norcross mining company have declared a dividend of six dollars per share, payable on the 10th inst.

COMPLETION OF THE WORK—THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

The work of connecting the Central and Union Pacific Railroads was completed on Monday noon.

Each stroke of the hammer, driving the last spike in the last rail, was reported by telegraph to all parts of the country.

By this unique telegraphic feat all sections of the country were enabled to participate simultaneously in the celebration taking place near Creat Salt Lake, in Utah.

In Philadelphia there was a general ringing of church and fire bells in reognition of this great national event, between the hours of 3 and 3½ o'clock.

FROM CUBA.

Engagements Between the Troops and Insurgents—Meeting of the Wealthy Spaniards—Dulce Complains of the Want of Money—Negro Troops Showing Signs of Insubordination—British Demands on the Authorities.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A special from Havana, May 6, says a meeting of wealthy Spaniards was held at the government palace, at which the necessity of sending to Spain, for more troops was suggested. General Dulce complained of the want of money.

Counter-revolutionary demonstrations have been made in the Vuelta Abajo region. The mobilized negro troops at Nuevitas show signs of insubordination.

Dates from Jamaica to the 1st inst., have been received. Commodore Phillimore will demand the release of vessels captured in British waters, the liberation of their crews, and explanation and indemnity from the Spanish authorities at Havana.

He will also require an explanation of the circumstances connected with the landing of Spaniards on British territory. If the reply to these demands is unsatisfactory he will make reprisals.

HAVANA, May 7.—The journals of to-day published accounts of several engagements between the troops under Count Valmaseda and the Cuban force. The Spaniards claim a victory. Captain General Dulce, accompanied by a battalion of volunteers, visits Matanzas on Sunday.

The flagship Contocock sailed to-day.

The Telegraph in China.

Governor Curtin, president of the East India Telegraph company, and A. C. M'Clure, solicitor of the corporation, had an interview with the Secretaries of State and the Navy to day in relation to the introduction of the telegraph into China. The company have a grant procured by Mr. Burlingame when he was American minister in China, authorizing them to lay a cable between Santor and Shanghai, connecting the commercial cities of the Asiastic coast by telegraph. They have five hundred miles of cable ready to ship and lay down, and will heave the remaining five hundred miles ready to ship during the summer. Orders will be issued to the commander of the Asiatic squadron to render all necessary aid and protection. The State department will instruct our minister and consuls to give their official aid to the enterprise. This line will be completed during the present year, and by that time there will be a continuous line from the Mediterrean by India to China, thus connecting the commercial cities of the Asiatic coast with Europe and America.

Severe Hail Storm.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A letter from Anna, Union county, Ill., says that place was visited by a fearful hail storm. The hail stones measured from one to two and a half inches in diameter, and not a few as large as a man's fist. The ground was covered in some places two feet deep. The fruit crop has been almost entirely destroyed. Strawberries were just beginning to ripen, with excellent prospects, but now there will not be half a crop. Nearly all the peaches are knocked off. How far the storm extended is not known.

A Prominent Republican Murdered.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—Information has been received here that Radford O. Rhodes, a prominent Republican of Warren county, was killed at his residence, near Warrenton, on Wednesday night. The last letters from that vicinity report continued outrages by prowling bands of Ku-Klux on both white and black Republicans. To be an avowed Republican in that county is a passport to death or violent outrage.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.—The Associated Press dispatch relating to the Republican Congress of Cuba declaring for annexation, is discredited in Washington. It is known that there is a strong party among the Patriots for independence, and that, by general consent, the idea of annexation has not been considered an open question. Cuban agents have universally affirmed that the object of the revolution was to effect their separation from Spain, leaving the annexation project to settle itself when the island was free. There has been no concealment of the belief that Cuban independence won, annexation to the United States would follow, solicited by the free votes of the Cubans themselves. The great effort of the Patriot leaders has been to prevent the agitation of the subject. Quesada, reported elected General-in-Chief, is an avowed annexationist, after independence has been secured. Cespedes has been placed at the head of the Republican Government. Advices received by way of Florida, indicate the safe arrival within the Patriot lines of a vessel from New York loaded with arms and munitions. It is supposed to be the Grapeshot.

A Tornado and Waterspout on the Ohio River.

The Louisville *Courier* gives an account of a destructive hurricane that swept across Kentucky above Wickliff's landing, thirty-five miles up the river, on Wednesday afternoon. While the Leonora was moored at the landing, about 4.30 o'clock, the pilot on duty saw two immense clouds come together a short distance off. In a few minutes a terrific hurricane, rendered still more awful by deafening thunder and blinding lightning, rushed with indescribable fury across the river, just above the landing. Immediately on reaching the stream the fierce tornado lifted a great body of the water and hurled it along over the bank, deluging the vicinity and exciting the utmost terror among the people.

The path of the hurricane was about one hundred yards in width. Throughout this track for miles on both sides of the river devastation was complete. Houses, trees, fences, &c., were uptorn and scattered like straws in all directions. The air was densely filled with huge limbs of trees and other fragments, and the whole region of the storm was in a state of chaos. In the general destruction the dwelling of a Mr. Goeshler was blown down, and that of David Hogan, was completely razed. In the latter house were four or five persons, all of whom were more or less injured. Sid. Lee's barn and a new building near by were unroofed. A lookout station at the landing was blown entirely away.

Although the Leonora lay some distance below the line of the main hurricane, all of her skylights were shattered, and the glass hurled into the cabin, creating a wild panic among the passengers. If the boat had been within range of the squall she would have gone up the spout teetotally. The most skillful pilot could not have saved her. This terrible blast was followed by rain that fell in torrents and flooded the whole region around. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the injury suffered by the victims of this storm, but it is certainly very great.

THE SOUTH.—A careful newspaper says it is found by accurate investigation into the amount of last year's crops and their selling prices, that the South "retains about $200,-000,000 gold from them."

This leads us to remark that during a few months past we have been somewhat astonished to note the evidence of prosperity in the Southern States which are constantly looming up. Fortunately the Southern people have had no credit, they have thus kept out of debt and gone to work, and the result is that they now have plenty of money, and their waste places are being once more made productive. The war could not destroy the Southern soil of climate, and immigration is supplying the places of those who fell by disease or battle.

COLONEL FORNEY is quite enraptured with North Carolina as a State to raise vegetables and fruit in. In the neighborhood of Wilmington, he says that from a soil heretofore neglected small fortunes have been gathered by a single crop of radishes, which sell as high as fifteen dollars a barrel at New York and Philadelphia, and are sent forward at the rates by the railroad companies. Strawberries, tomatoes, asparagus, peas and potatoes are now generally cultivated, and the rich are turning their estates, for the first time, to practical uses. We quote the following from his correspondence with the *Press*:

"The owner of a five acre patch raised and sent to market 150 barrels of radishes at fifteen dollars a barrel, and seventy-five barrels of beets at thirty dollars a barrel; and this was his first trial. Twelve thousand barrels of peas and an almost equal amount of early potatoes have already been sent forward this season.

"The grape culture has been commenced on a stupendous scale. At the Hayne farm, some nine or ten miles from Wilmington, two hundred and fifty acres are planted with the Mish and Catawba and other accepted varieties, and these exclusive of peach trees and the preparation for a large planting of dwarf pears, which ripen in the fall. Indeed, this whole country, from Goldsboro to Weldon, and from Goldsboro to Wilmington, is not only adapted to cotton, which is here profitably cultivated, but more to the fruits and vegetables I have named. The yellow pine forests are magnificent [illegible] railroad companies for fuel, and by the increasing manufacture of turpentine, tar, and rosin, the cleared land becomes immediately available for more profitable purposes."

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—There arrived at New York, on Monday, 4,466 immigrants from Europe. Immigration this year is ahead of any previous instance. Large numbers come from Germany, and from Ireland the report is that this promises to be the most active year yet known. The regular steamers are all overcrowded, and hundreds are left behind, camping about in the railway stations and elsewhere, to be taken up by the next vessel. Two thousand arrived at Queenstown on the 17th of April, of which number but one-half were shipped. The counties of Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford, report of the people who are about leaving, that they are all young and healthy, of the farming and laboring classes, and many of them coming out to join relatives and friends in America. We welcome the substantial wealth, in laboring industry, of which England is but too willing to get rid. As things are proceeding, it cannot be long before Ireland will be wholly in the United States—the free nation at last which it would be, though on a strange but hospitable soil.

IN regard to the profits of fruit growing the Norfolk *Day Book* makes the following interesting statement: We are informed that those skillful and experienced fruit growers, Messrs. Franklin Davis & Co. purchased, in 1867, a farm on the Brook turnpike, near Richmond, for which they paid twenty-three thousand dollars, and have cleared from it by the sale of fruit and strawberries raised upon it, $35,000; that they have leased of Mr. Peter Lawson twenty-eight acres of land lying upon the same road; for which they pay $800 per annum, and paid him besides $12 per acre for the growing of wheat upon it, which they have plowed in; that they sold last year from a farm in Nansemond county a crop of strawberries for $10,000, which cost them $3,-350.

OGDEN.—Of this new town on the Pacific Railroad, the point of junction of the two roads, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:—"Ogden is about to become the commercial city of the Rocky Mountains. The greatest activity now prevails at the point. When I left workmen were busy putting up a sidling or switch, and the work of transferring goods, materials, tools, boxes, bundels, bales, barrels, &c., was going on as though the people were making preparations for an earthquake. Restaurant keepers, peddlers, traders, gamblers, loafers, rowdies, "deadbeats," merchants, mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, seemed to be running a race to see which could get away from the switch at Taylor's mill the quickest.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—A case of much importance to the public, and particularly to railroad companies, was determined before Judge Taylor, in the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, last week. In April, 1868, a warehouse took fire from the sparks of a locomotive at Mill Creek, which was consumed, setting fire to an adjoining hotel, which, with most of its contents, was also destroyed. Suits were brought by all the parties injured, but all were amicably compromised, except that of Mr. Kerr, the occupant of the hotel, on which the parties went to trial, and after a contest of three days the jury awarded $1,-960.

LATE advices from Louisiana give a cheerful account of the sugar crop. The wet weather has not seriously injured it, and a larger area than usual has been planted. As an illustration of the profits of sugar raising, we see it stated that a single plantation in St. Landry, consisting of ninety acres in cane and eighty in corn returned a net profit of twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

A COLD climate seems to be favorable to long life. According to a Russian journal, the deaths during 1868 at Irkootsk, Siberia, included six persons over 110 years of age. Two had reached their 126th year, and one died at the age of 131. Three others were more than a century old.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S estate, which has just been settled up, amounted to 340,-000,000 in gold.

From Spain.

MADRID, May 7.—A Directory is proposed, to consist of Serrano, Rivero, and Olozaga, with Prim at its head as President and Minister of War.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday all of the amendments to the religious clauses of the Constitution were rejected, and the clauses as they originally stood were finally adopted.

Virginia State Election.

RICHMOND, May 9.—It is stated on good authority that General Canby has fixed the first Tuesday in July for the elections in Virginia.

GRASSHOPPERS have appeared on the Western plains.

NORTH CAROLINA has new potatoes.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and domestic merchandise in the county of Bedford for the year 1869, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile taxes.

Class.		Bedford Borough.	
7	G R Oster & Co.	store	$40 00
8	A B Cramer & Co.	do	30 00
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
10	Robt Fyan	do	10 00
10	Miller & Bowser	do	20 00
10	Hartley & Metzger	do	20 00
10	J M Shoemaker	do	20 00
13	A L Defibaugh	do	10 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
13	Miss M Border	do	10 00
14	George Reimond	do	7 00
13	Mrs. E V Mowry	do	10 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
12	T M Lynch	do	12 50
12	B Mc. Blymyre & Co	do	12 50
14	Dr. B F Harry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & son	do	7 00
14	R S. Mapes	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	confec't	7 00
14	John O Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardoff	do	7 00
14	Mrs. M Shaffer	store	7 00
14	Daniel Border	jewelry	7 00
14	John Lutz	store	7 00
13	E M Fisher	do	10 00
11	Reed & Schell	banker	15 00
11	O E Shannon	do	15 00
14	D W Crouse	store	7 00
12	H F Irvine	do	12 50
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
14	Simon Ling	whips & saddles	7 00
12	John F Blymyer	hardware	7 00
14	Nycum & Lindsay	drugs	7 00
14	Margaret Fetterly	store	7 00
14	David Brode	confec't	7 00
14	J L Minnich	do	7 00
14	John Harris	do	7 00
14	A B Carn	do	7 00
14	Jacob Barnhart	do	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
14	Bedford Mineral Springs	ten-pins	7 00
14	A B Cramer	do	7 50
14	A G Allen Bedford Springs	segars	7 00
14	do do do	billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & son	store	12 50
7	J B Williams & Co	do	40 00
14	F Mustera	drugs	7 00
13	States & Morgart	store	10 00
14	James Sheeder	confec't	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	store	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
14	John C Black	confec't	7 00
14	J Ramsey	store	7 00
14	Eliza Grove	millenery	7 00
12	B Gump & Co	hardware	12 50
14	J D Lucas	confec't	7 00
14	J B Tobias & Co	stoves etc.,	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
14	Daniel Roland	store	7 00
14	R B Wigton	do	7 00
12	Lowry, Eichelberger & Co	do	12 50
14	Eichelberger brothers	do	7 00
14	Mrs. C Eichelberger	confec't	7 00
14	Hedding & Jenkins	store	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Tp.,		
14	D R Anderson	store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	E Dicken	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Mrs. Kate Corle	store	7 00
14	A C James	do	7 00
14	Evans & Herrick	do	7 00
14	Benjamin Kegg	do	7 00
14	Samuel Hunt	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	McCamant & Byers	store	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	B B Wertz	store	7 00
14	James Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	Nycum Brothers	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Hillegass & Co	store	7 00
14	William Keyser	do	7 00
14	L N Fyan & Co	do	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	Leonard Markel	do	7 00
14	Joseph Foller	do	7 00
	Napier Township.		
14	E Richard & Co	store	7 00
14	Charles Crissman & Co	do	7 00
14	William J Statler	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	D F Kegg	store	7 00
14	D Stover	confec't	7 00
14	A. S. Longenecker	store	7 00
14	George Kauffman	store	7 00
14	Jacob Breuneman	do	7 00
14	John Hissong	do	7 00
14	William R Smith	drugs	7 00
14	H Wilkinson	store	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
14	J Bayer & Brothers	store	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	L B Replogle	do	7 00
14	J Openheimer	do	7 00
14	do do	confec't	7 00
14	Jonathan Davis	do	7 00
	East Providence Tp.		
14	Simon Nycum	store	7 00
14	Jacob Felton	do	7 00
	West Providence Tp.		
14	John Gilbaugh	store	7 00
14	John M Barndollar	do	7 00
14	W H Allen	do	7 00
	Londenderry Township.		
14	Thomas Porter	store	7 00
14	Jacob Beales	do	7 00
14	Jacob Evans	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	John Mors	store	7 00
14	H C Lashey	do	7 00
14	George Lashley	do	7 00
14	James Elder	do	7 00
14	J M Percell	do	7 00
14	Jeremiah Bennett	do	7 00
14	Daniel Tewell	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	J R O'Neil	store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
	Saxton Township		
12	J A & E Eichelberger	store	12 50
12	Little & Stoler	do	12 50
14	David M Jones	confec't	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	John V Besser	store	7 00
	Coaldale Borough.		
14	Mrs. Annie Prince	store	7 00
14	Richard Langdon	do	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
13	Conley & Hull	store	10 00
13	Egolf & son	do	10 00
13	Black & Marbourg	do	10 00
13	J S Schell	do	7 00
13	J E Colvin	do	10 00
13	J A Songster	hardware	10 00
14	A Haymaker	store	7 00
15	J T Long	confec't	500
14	Henry Sellers	do	7 00
	St. Clairsville.		
14	G B Amick	store	7 00
14	F D Beegle	do	7 00
14	Isaac Hahn	do	7 00
14	S Oster	do	7 00
	St. Clair Township.		
14	M Walker	store	7 00
14	N H Wright	do	7 00
14	Simon Harshman	do	7 00
14	E Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
14	G D Trout	do	7 00
14	B F Horn	do	7 00
14	Thomas Beckley	do	7 00
14	Ickes & son	do	7 00
14	Mary Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
	Union Township.		
14	J M Walters	store	7 00
14	John Lamburn	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's office at the Court House in Bedford, on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1869.

JOHN A. CESSNA, mercantile appraiser.

N. B. Persons whose names are not contained in the above list who have commenced business since the 1st of April 1869, will please inform the undersigned of the same, also any that have discontinued.

apr23.4t JOHN A. CESSNA.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHEOPUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial, and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

F. RAHTER & CO.,

No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOMMENDED BY

Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

☞Send for Circulars.☜

12feb1y1

$40 STITCH! STITCH! $37 50

40 first class SEWING MACHINES given as premiums for $37 50 worth of subscriptions for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD ADVOCATE, a first class Family paper, at 75 cents.

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American Watches worth $32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $12, given as premiums for $12 worth of subscriptions. Also

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Large or small, to be selected from 400 volumes of the *very best* Books published, and given as a premium for an equivalent amount of subscription.

Also several other premiums equally liberal. The ADVOCATE, (formerly called the Prospectus,) contains 16 large pages, and aims to promote Knowledge, Virtue, and Temperance. It has been enlarged and improved three times in 27 months. Send for specimen copy. Address S. S. WOOD,
2apr3m P. O. Building, Newburg, N. Y.

STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000,00
SURPLUS..... 622,974,30

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company...	$ 435,025.00
Loans on Mortgages.....	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20.....	139,239.37
Missouri State Bonds.....	22,562.50
Kingston State Bonds.....	26,855.68
Tennessee State Bonds.....	18,925.00
Alabama State Bonds.....	9,000.00
Wisconsin State Bonds.....	12,360.00
New Haven City Bonds.....	51,000.00
National Bank Stock.....	212,322.60
State Bank Stocks.....	7,785.00
Loans on Collateral and on call.....	22,116.24
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	100,966.03
Interest and Rents accrued and Balances due the Company.....	93,423.49
Bills Receivable.....	59,855.20
Cash in hands of Agents.....	275,831.81
Salvages on Losses paid, sundry investments, and other property owned by the Company.....	93,347.07
	$1,622,974.39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment..... $68,632.32

J. G. FISHER, AGENT,
16apr6t Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS WANTING

Knifen, Ohio Harvester, New Yorker or any Reaper or Mower, self-Rake or dropper, rear or front, or one that cuts both rear and front, and has no point that the knives do not work freely. Pratt and other Hay Rakes, Gum and Pin Drills; Grain and Clover Separators, Shovel plows and Cultivators, and any other implements of any description, should order them from

McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
or their Agents, for they have the largest and best assortment of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
and their repairs in the state.
McLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT,
manufacturers and dealers in all kind of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Gaysport Foundry & Machine Shop, Hollidaysburg.

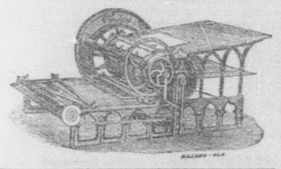
Farmers look to your own interest, buy machines where you can get the repairs at a minutes warning. 16apr6m

1869. SPRING 1869.

OPENING OF NEW SILKS,
OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS,
OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES.
OPENING OF NEW POPLINS.

Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY
SPRING GOODS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, May 14, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—P. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shafler, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Jeffys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent edition.
For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.
For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.
For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens
For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.
For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.
For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)
For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.
For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance, one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

Local Affairs.

THE Ice Cream season opened on Monday evening last at Smith's.

THE only sure remedy for gapes in young fowls is Heckerman's Poultry Cure.

PAINTS and oils, all kinds: Glass, all sizes, at Lynch's.

H. HECKERMAN & SON have a sure cure for the gapes in young fowls. 25 cts. per box.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Children's Carriages at Lynch's Hardware Store.

IF your young chickens have the gapes, go at once to Heckerman's and buy a box of their Poultry Cure.

A LARGE stock of Springs, Axles and wood work for wagons and buggies at Lynch's.

CORN PLANTING has been pushed vigorously by our farmers for some days past, and most of them have finished this portion of their spring work.

WHITE-WASH, Scrub and Window Brushes, cheap, at the new Hardware and House-furnishing Store of Jno. F. Blymyer, next door to G. R. Oster & Co.'s.

OUT OF FIX AGAIN—The hydrant in front of the post-office. Warm weather is at hand now, and the water works should be looked after.

GARDENING is now the order of the day. Everybody is busy digging, planting and fixing up generally. Don't forget the flowers and shrubbery. They will be as acceptable in the warm summer weather as their grosser companions, known as vegetables. No garden should be without its plot for flowers.

THE HUNTINGDON AND BROADTOP RAILROAD.—During a trip over this road a few days ago, we embraced the opportunity to examine the various bridges and inquire into the general condition of the road. The bridges we found generally in good repair and the whole road in fine condition. Passengers to the Springs this season may feel perfect confidence in the safety of the bridges and in the general good management and safety of the road. The new buildings, depot &c., at Saxton have been completed, and a snug and commodious office provided for the Superintendent, from which he can observe all the movements of trains, &c. The finances of the company, we are informed, are in better condition than for several years. The road has been doing a fine business. The coal trade has been brisk and prosperous for some time, and the general business of the road has largely increased. We hope the company may soon see their way clear to the building of the six and a half miles necessary to complete the road to Bedford. It would improve the business and general prosperity of the road more than anything else that could be done.

HERE WE ARE.—Our sister counties have been "blowing" for some weeks past about their advance in the bycycle science, and Somerset has the coolness to reflect on old Bedford. *Mine gute Schwester* though we are not the first to enter the arena, when we do come, it is like a mighty flood. Our season opened on Monday last with four velocipedes four organ-grinders, one monkey, and a game rat, and notwithstanding this grand rush of things, we were *not* compelled to appropriate and desecrate the House of God in order to carry on the show. A number of our young equestrians managed the velocipede successfully but it was easily seen that they earned the honors by the sweat of their brows. Long legged chaps ride the best. Every body concedes that at best they are mighty hard on paper collars and light pants. If half that score of fellows who can ride so well in Somerset would emigrate to Bedford, they could make good wages turning tread power threshing machine. Consider Sis.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, two men, Henry Miller and Thomas Leighty, were engaged in peeling bark for G. W. Miller, in Monroe township, and a third party, Mr. Isaac Smith, was engaged in felling a tree which leaned in the direction of the other two men. Mr. Smith called to the other two men to look out, as the tree began falling, and they both started to run, but before they got to a sufficient distance the tree fell and a heavy limb struck Mr. Miller on the head and killed him instantly. Mr. Leighty narrowly escaped a similar fate. Mr. Miller was a young man of about twenty-four years of age, and a son of Lewis Miller of Southampton township. His body was taken to the residence of his father where it was interred on Monday.

MANY years ago the writer of this notice and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for his health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Rum there produced upon many of the invalids who were, like ourselves, seeking health, and upon inquiry and investigation obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and determined to make it the basis of a *Tonic and Restorative Medicine*. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity. The celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. Being an article of real merit, founded on new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable kingdom for its medicinal effects, it worked a rapid revolution in the treatment of physical debility.

THE BOROUGH FREE SCHOOLS closed on Tuesday last. After the exercises in the morning the whole school proceeded to the Bedford Springs, where the balance of the day was spent after pic nic style. We had a very pressing invitation to attend, but a rush of biz deterred us. For the fine package of delicious cake, which was sent here, we are very thankful indeed, and the Local's sudden goin' through of said package lately, will account for his brevity. Let all pic nics hereafter remember that cakes and sich will be duly appreciated by the good folks in the INQUIRER Building, and among these, we include the *Gazette* fellers who are quartered in the *Southern* end of the building.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS.—A friend of ours who had been complaining of weakness and general debility, hardly able to be around for several weeks, came in the office the other day, with sparkling eyes and ruddy checks, a perfect picture of health. Surprised to see so great a change, we asked him what he had been using. He replied: "Constitution Bitters," and added, "I never before knew what fine Bitters were. I had used others, but they only made me feel the worse, causing headache and a bad feeling in my stomach. The Constitution are just the thing, and I would advise all my friends to try them."

All who use, approve of Seward's Cough Cure.

A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC has broken out nearly all over the country within a few days past, generally supposed to be the result of the sudden advent of warm weather. At the latest accounts it was spreading rapidly and assuming a most virulent form. The first symptoms of an attack are a weakness of the knees and a disposition to seek the nearest shade tree or other cool place. A consultation of the wisest of our M. D.'s has resulted in the conclusion that it is a malignant type of a disease formerly known as *Spring Fever*. In our boy-hood days the most certain and effective cure was a vigorous application of a very disagreeable tonic known as hickory oil.

OUR neighbors of Fulton county have been losing a number of valuable horses in the past month through the operations of a gang of horse thieves infesting that region. We would advise our farmers and horse owners generally to have good locks on their stables and keep a good lookout generally, as we will, no doubt, sooner or later have a visit from these gentry. We have had but few horses stolen lately and are beginning to be off our guard sufficiently to offer a tempting opportunity to horse thieves generally. Buy your locks before your horses are stolen.

A SNAKE WITH TWO HEADS.—On Thursday, April 29th, 1869, a man named Joseph Brant, living in Harrison tp., about half a mile north of Buffalo Mills, when going to his work after dinner, heard his dog barking not far from the road, and upon going to the place found a large blacksnake lying by the side of a stone pile. After procuring a weapon, with which he killed it, he found that it had two perfect heads, one on each end.

Notwithstanding the snaky appearance of this article it is vouched for by responsible parties.

ROBBERY AT COALDALE.—The store of Richard Langdon, at Coaldale, was robbed one night last week. Entrance was gained by bursting open a cellar door. About fifty dollars in notes were taken from the drawer, which was the only loss sustained as far as we have been able to learn. One Patrick O'Neal was arrested as the alleged thief and lodged in the jail in Bedford on Wednesday morning.

TUBS, Churns, Ice-Cream Freezers, and Buckets of all kinds to be had at Lynch's.

THE finest stock of Table Cutlery in town, at Lynch's.

THE NEW GAME LAW.—The following is the text of the new game law, which we hope all our readers will carefully read and scrupulously observe. Unless we have strict laws rigidly enforced we will soon be without game in this section of the country:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivances whatever, or sell or expose for sale or have unlawfully in his or her possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn, between the thirty-first day of December in any year, and the first day of September in any year: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the foregoing provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his or her possession, or expose for sale any ruffed grouse or pheasants between the 20th day of December and the first day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any fox or gray squirrel or rabbit between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed or unlawfully had in possession or exposed for sale.

SEC. 4. No person shall kill, capture, take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the 15th day of November and the 4th day of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or unlawfully had in possession or exposed for sale.

SEC. 5. No person shall at any time kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his or her possession after the same is killed any nighthawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobalink, robin or starling, or any other insectiverous bird, nor destroy or rob the nests of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale and for each nest destroyed or robbed.

SEC. 6. No person shall at any time with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout, with any device save only a hook and line, and no person shall catch any trout or have in his possession save only in the months of April, May, June and July, under a penalty of five dollors for each trout so caught or had in possession.

SEC. 7. There shall be no shooting, hunting or trapping, on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five and not less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offense was committed not less than ten days nor more than twenty five days for each offense.

SEC. 8. No person shall at any time feed, or bait, or build blinds, for the purpose of killing, or to trap, or snare any wild turkey, or ruffed grouse, or pheasant, or quail, or Virginia partridge, or Woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive, by nets or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter, from the 15th day of November to the 1st day of January, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, to make report thereof, to any justice of the peace, of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge, may make complaint before such justice, and the said justice shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and proceed to hear, and determine the matter in issue, in the same manner as provided in other cases, and any officer found guilty of making a willingly false return, or neglecting to make a report of the offense, when brought to his notice, shall be considered a party to the misdemeanor, and be liable to payment of the fines herein imposed, and be declared incompetent to fulfil the duties of his office, and his office shall be deemed vacant.

SEC. 10. That any person offending against the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, whose decision shall be final, either by confession of the party so offending, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall for each and every offense forfeit the sums attached to the same, one-half to the informer and one half to the use of the county, which forfeithre shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chatties; and for want of such distress, if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the county for the space of ten days without bail or mainprise: *Provided, however*, That such conviction be made within six months after the committing of the offense.

SEC. 11. When any prosecution commenced under this act, proving the possession of the fresh skin or carcass of a deer, during any portion of the year, excepting from the first day of September to the first day of January shall in the absence of better or other evidence, be sufficient to warrant a conviction under the provisions of this act, and the informer shall in all cases be a competent witness.

SEC. 12. That any act or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC 13. That the counties of Monroe and Pike are hereby exempted from the operation of the first section of this act: *Provided further*. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Sullivan, Indiana, Jefferson, Bradford, Wyoming, Susquehanna Clarion and Schuykill: *Provided*, That provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Tioga and Warren, so far as relates to the taking or killing of deer and taking or catching of trout.

JOHN CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The Twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JNO. W. GEARY.

Without a Good Digestion.

All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. *Of course he would.*

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer intimating that he has *no faith* in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, *so much the worse for him*. His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The *masses*, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as *bigoted unbelief*, as well as *bigoted credulity*, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, *deserves to suffer*. May 4 tf

IT is reported here, that the Odd Fellows and Masons of Somerset county, are going to ride the velocipede hereafter instead of the *goat*. Look out now ye tyros for broken heads and shins.

BEST BOOK FOR EVERY BODY.—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the *best book for every body* that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading room, library, and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

A FINE lot of Ladie's Baskets; also, Market and Clothes Baskets, Carpet bags, Valises, &c., at Lynch's.

IT is supposed that you all know that you can buy cheaper at Lynch's than any other place, for cash.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, publish a treatise on the Hair, which they will send free to any one on application. This is a valuable little book, send for it.

ALL go and see Lynch's new and large stock of Hardware and House-furnishing Goods.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

Books and Periodicals.

"THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN TRUE AND PRETENDED CHRISTIANITY" is a tersely written essay, originally read before a Massachusetts Methodist convention, by Rev. L. T. Townsend, Professor of Historical Theology in the Boston Theological Seminary. The aim of the author is to show the difference between a practical as well as theoretical belief in the cardinal doctrine of the Evangelical Christian Church, and the formal acceptance of the observances of true Christianity, with or without an apparent acceptance of such doctrines, but with an actual rejection of them. He considers that the present controversy in the religious world rests upon this general statement; and he then discusses, (1) Who are the parties engaged? (2) What are the vital points at issue? (3) Whether evangelical denominations are now especially called upon to define their positions and defend their doctrines? (4) And with what spirit the controversy should be conducted? Sent by mail, post-paid, by Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston, on receipt of 50 cents for cloth, or 25 cents for paper covers.

"WOMAN AS GOD MADE HER; THE TRUE WOMAN," is the good title of a good book, by Rev. J. D. Fulton, the popular, wide-awake Pastor of Tremont Temple Church, Boston. Its aim is to set forth the divine ideal for woman in her various relations, and under such heads as Woman as God made Her, Woman a Helpmate, The Glory of Motherhood, Woman's Work and Woman's Mission, he presents his views in the pungent, epigrammatic manner characteristic of him either as pastor or author. He believes that woman's mission is different from that of man; that the position assigned to her by the Bible is the only one in which she can attain a symmetrical development, and meet all the obligations devolving upon her. Society owes to her love honor and protection, and her social and religious rights should be carefully guarded.

"Mr. Fulton's argument on Woman as Ballot is appended to the volume. In this he discusses the question of woman's suffrage in a style to secure it attention, even if it does not convince the reader. The opening sentence is the key note: 'Three facts stand in the way of woman's being helped by the ballot—God, Nature, and Common Sense. Of the many books written on this general subject, now attracting so much attention, this, certainly, is one of the best. Many of the points made are decidedly original, all are well put, and no one can justly claim to have examined the subject in some of the most important of its phases until he or she (especially the latter) has read it. There is not a dull line in it." Sent by mail, post-paid by the pbblishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston, on receipt of 50 cents for the paper edition or $1.00 for the cloth.

BALLOU'S NONTHLY for June, contains victor Hugo. Life at the Diggins. Dresden on the Elbe. Wonder of the Heavens. Fingal's Cave. Victor Emmanuel. Life's June. The Demon of the Yorkes. The Cascade. Slightly Romantic. Broken-hearted. Tom's Education Squawm. The Missing Link. A Yankee in Mexico. The Man in the Bell. Landing a Trout. Our young People's Story-Teller. The Housekeeper. Curious Matters. Facts and Fancies. Heads of the People. (Humorous Illustrations).

EVERY SATURDAY for May 15th is on our table with the following contents: He Knew He was Right, continued. A new method of making Bread, by Justus V. Liebig. Hetty, by Henry Kingsley. Horology, Confucius. Butter chemically considered. Foreign Notes. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale at INQUIRER Book store.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The flour market is dull and depressed, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home trade, at $5@5 50 for superfine; $5 75@6 25 for extras; $6 50@7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra Family—the latter for choice: $6 75@7 50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7 75@9 25 for Ohio do. do., and $9 50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour sells at $7@7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn meal.

The wheat market is quiet, and prices have a downward tendency. There is no inquiry except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of red at $1 60@1 65; amber at $1 70@1 85, and white at $2 00. Rye is unchanged; 600 bushels sold at $1 43 for western. Corn is less active, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at 89@90., and 4,400 bushels western mixed at 86@88c. Oats are steady, with sales of 25,000 bushels western at 82@83c.

No sales were reported in barley or malt.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, in Schellsburg, by the Rev. J. A. Kitzmiller, Mr. CONRAD ICKES to Miss MARY BLACKBURN, both of this county.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. J. A. BARTON, of Holden, Missouri, and Miss LEVE MILLER, of Bedford county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ESTATE OF JOHN CORLEY, Jr., DEC'D.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Corley, Jr., late of Bedford county, dec'd.:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Juniata township, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, when and where you can attend if you see proper.

ROBT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., May 10, 1869:2t

WANTED, AGENTS.—"*Wonder of the World;*" is warranted to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until tested. I pay $60 per month and commission, to distribute packages.
12may4w J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD READ THIS.

Their own interests are at stake in this matter.

Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in the future. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself, that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. may14 H. F. IRVINE.

NOTICE.—All accounts not settled by the first day of June, A. D. 1869, either by cash-note, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. Friends will please take notice, and by so doing save trouble and costs.
may14:2w H. F. IRVINE.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

30,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED!

The undersigned having leased the Large New Woolen Factory, at Waterside, for a number of years, respectfully inform the old customers of the Factory and the public generally, that they will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has been the custom heretofore. Carpets will be made to order, at all times. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our Peddler, Thomas Border, will call on all the old customers, and the public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash.

N.B. Wool carding, spinning and country Fulling will be done in the best manner and at short notice. JOHN I. NOBLE & BRO.,
14may3m Waterside, Pa.

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:tf Surveyor General.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH GUARANTEED.—SURE PAY.—Salaries paid weekly to Agents everywhere, selling our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines*. Call at or write for particulars to the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, 261 North 3d st., Phila. 14may4m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRET HISTORY

OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The *astounding revelations* and *startling disclosures* made in this work, are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. The *secret political intrigues*, &c., of Davis and other Confederate leaders, with the *Hidden Mysteries* from "Behind the Scenes in Richmond," are thoroughly *ventilated*. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
14may4w Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS.

The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Thursday, the 1st day of July, next, unless cause be shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.

7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Colledge, late of East Providence twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims, are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment.

JOSEPH R. COLLEDGE,
JOHN COLLEDGE,
1may Administrators.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. It contains just the information which everybody needs hundreds of times a year, and sells with unparalleled rapidity, even among those who seldom look at a Subscription Book. It is impossible, in an advertisement to give any adequate idea of the immense amount and variety of information in it. The book itself must be seen and examined to be properly appreciated. Nearly every family will buy it, and it will be found about as great a necessity among all classes as the daily or weekly newspaper. Send for circular and full information to

O. D. CASE & CO., Publisher.
Hartford, Conn., Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.
7may4t

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the only infallible Hair Preperation for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.

Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTRIOUS, AND SILKEN.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO. Nassua, N. H. Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
7may1m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD

On and after Thursday, April 29, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.38	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run.	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	AR 10.20			LE2.35
	LE 10.25	Saxton,	LE8.20	AR2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.10	Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.20	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	8.10	2.10
8.19	10.59	Crawford,	8.05	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.55	LE1.55

April 29, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

$3.00 PRESENTED! BIBLES. $3.00

To Agents to sell Bibles in any field with other Books. A PATENT POCKET PROSPECTUS FREE. PARMELEE & CO., 738 Sansom St., Phila. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SIGHTS AND SECRETS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

A work descriptive of Washington City; inside and Outside Unmasked and exposed. The spiciest, most thrilling, most entertaining, instructive, and startling book of the day. Send for Circulars, with terms, &c. Address UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome Street, New York City. 16apr4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE BLUE—COATS

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field, and Hospital, Adventures of Spies and Scouts, with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War.

It contains over 100 fine Engravings and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circular and see our terms, and full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHINF CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 16apr4w

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The Publishing House by which the present Journal is issued has been extensively engaged, for nearly half a century, in the work of promoting general education, and diffusing information among the people of the United States, through the medium of valuable books, in all the leading departments of knowledge. In further pursuance of this important object, and recognizing the increasing tendency of the public to cultivate the periodical form of literature, the publishers have engaged in the enterprise of a Weekly Journal, which they design to make worthy of the liberal patronage of the reading community.

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A. M., 1864. S. 2.

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Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

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EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

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Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

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Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

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Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

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Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

[illegible] HARRY, Agt., Bedford, Pa.

Humorous.

THE first part of married life is the shine of the honeymoon; the rest, too often moonshine.

MOTTO for discontented husbands: how to make home happy—go away somewhere.

To keep out of debt, acquire the reputation of a rascal, and no one will trust you.

WHEN is money damp? When it becomes dew in the morning and mist in the evening.

WHEN does the rain become too familiar to a lady? When it begins to pat her (patter) on her back,

JOSH BILLINGS says he will never patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages.

"I thought you told me, doctor, that Smith's fever had gone off." "Oh, yes; but it and Smith went off together."

A prisoner was examined in court, and contradicted himself; "Why do you lie so?" asked the judge; "haven't you a lawyer?"

A smart young lady in reply to an inquiry why she didn't get married, said it was because she was unable to support a husband.

"EXCUSE me, madam, but I would like to ask why you look at me so savagely?" "Oh! I beg pardon, sir! I took you for my husband."

"WHAT are you doing with my microscope, George?" "I've been shaving, father, and I want to see if there are any hairs in the lather."

SOME say the quickest way to destroy weeds is to marry a widow. It is, no doubt a most agreeable species of husbandry.

A sweet young lady says that males are of no account from the time the ladies stop kissing them as infants till they commence kissing them as lovers.

A correspondent says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing meeting, which answers the very same purpose.

IT is a curious fact that, though the rain keeps thousnds away from church on Sunday, it does not deter a single man from attending to his business on week days.

To teach one to help oneself, the Spaniards say, drawing the simile from hot porridge, "He who hath a mouth of his own should not bid any one else blow."

"Is Mr Jones in?" asked an Irishman of the porter at a hotel. "No," was the reply; "will you leave your name?" "Och, murther, do you think I'd be after going home without a name?"

A negro was driving a mule in Jamaca, when the animal suddenly stopped and refused to budge, 'Wont you go; eh?' said the boy. 'Feel grand, do you? I s'pose you forgot your fadder was a jackass!'

A three year old youngster saw a drunken man "tacking" through the street. "Mother," said he, "did God make that man?" She replied in the affirmative. The little fellow reflected for a moment, and then exclaimed," "I wouldn't have done it."

"COME here, you young scamp, and get a sound spanking." Scholar—"You hain't got no right to spank me, and the copy you set sez so." Teacher—"I should like to hear you read that copy." Scholar (reads)—"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's."

A bashful young man escorted home an equally bashful young lady. As they were approaching the dwelling of the damsel; she said entreatingly, "Zekiel, now don't tell anybody you beau'd me home." "Sary," said he emphatically, "don't you mind; I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

AN Irishman was employed to trim some fruit trees. He went in the morning and on returning at noon, was asked if he had completed his work.

"No," was the reply; "but I have cut them all down, and am going to trim them in the afternoon."

AN Irishman, noticing a woman pass along the street, spied two strips pending from under the lady's cloak.—Not knowing that they were styled sashes, and were hanging in the right place, he exclaimed, 'Faith, ma'am, your gallasses are untied."

A Sunday School teacher was not a little surprised one day to find a counterfeit shilling among the coppers; the donor was pointed out to him. "Didn't you know that it was good for nothing?" said the teacher. "Yes," answered the boy. "I didn't s'pose the heathens would know the difference."

A promising young shaver of five or six years was reading his lesson at school one day in the deliberate manner for which urchins of that age are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with the task he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from guile." "Master Hopeful drawled out, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—girls."

JOSH BILLINGS was asked, "How fast does sound travel?" and his opinion is that it depends a good deal upon the noise you are talking about' "The sound of a dinner horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitation to get up in the morning I have knowed to be 3 quarters of an hour goin up 2 pair of stairs, and then not hev strength left to be heard."

MR. FULLER, a Methodist preacher, found it necessary to eke out a scanty living by selling books. He called on a lady in parish where he once labored. As he announced his errand, the lady expressed her horror and surprise. "What! Mr. Fuller, I thought you labored for souls, and not for money." Fuller replied: "A minister cannot live on souls, and if he could he'd soon depopulate such a region as this."

NEWSPAPER BORES.—An exchange thus classifies newspaper bores:

The meanest man, he who wants to know "what's the politics of your paper," and is afraid it's getting "a little coppery."

The inquisitive man who asks "whats your circulation."

The benevolent gentleman who in a burst of generosity, wants to tell us how to make the paper a "success."

The mean, vindictive and cowardly sneak, who wants us to abuse some citizen editorially, to gratify his own personal spite.

The sly and stingy sneak who wants to get a half column puff of his business inserted as "an item of general interest."

The sanctum bore who takes liberties with all loose manuscript, and can't take a hint to leave.

The fellow who wants to know if we are candidates for several offices.

The patent medicine agent who exhibits spurious contracts from other papers, when he wants to "Jew down" prices.

THE BEAUTIES AND MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

The times are pregnant with startling events; old isms, theories and fallacies are fast disappearing beneath the gigantic wheels of progression and human development. Change is written, with the iron finger of time, upon all matter, seen and unseen, material and spiritual. The mighty, omnipotent power that fashioned the stupendous orbs that revolve in the immensity of space, created all things in wisdom and purity. The majestic ocean, the deep blue sea, the beautiful earth and all things therein contained, were planned and created by virtue of that universal law of harmony, whose power holds sway over all. Intelligence is manitested in all created things, both great and small—the tiny insect, the beautiful butterfly, and God-like man, are each endowed, according to their kind, with the instinct or intelligence ordained by Him who "doeth all things well."

Wisdom, justice and love are the three great standard-bearers whose sumptuous hands mete out to each individuality the measure of Divine, universal law, designed by that mighty Mind who fashioned alike noble man in his own image and all lesser created things. The beauties and wonders of nature never cease to the progressive human mind. Eternal progression is written with the unerring finger of Deity upon all. The theme of human life is laden with sweet incense to all who, like angels of mercy and goodness, are ever busy, ever ready to devise means for the alleviation of human woe and the prolongation of life. The unceasing march of individual and national progress is alone due to the bold and fearless thinkers and actors upon the stage of mundane life. The stern exigencies that confront and imperil the gigantic minds of all countries cannot awe or swerve them in the path of duty and power. Disease and death now hold carnival throughout the land; suffering humanity calls loudly for the "Balm of Gilead," whose subtle, mystic power can heal and save from wreck and ruin. A saving and skilful hand may be found ready to administer to the suffering at all times in Prof. Hamilton, at his old medical emporium, where thousands from all countries and climes have received the healing balm for every ill.

In *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for February, 1868, may be found a Life of Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., whose discoveries in reference to

LIVER, LUNG AND BLOOD DISEASES

are now attracting the attention of the whole medical world, and whose success is carrying joy and restored health to thousands.

His well-attested cases of liver diseases, lung diseases, blood diseases, and diseases of the kidneys, bladder, spine, stomach and other organs, are now well known all over the United States and Canada, the West Indies, Europe, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, and in many of the commercial and missionary settlements in every part of the world.

For the benefit of the sick who may wish to know positively when they have derangements of the Liver, of more or less severity, a combination of the usual symptoms found in such cases will be found below:

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dulness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; in many cases a dry, teasing cough with sore throat; unsteady appetite; sour stomach, with a rising of the food and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting; distress, heaviness, or a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, which is often attended with pains and tenderness; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pain and soreness through the bowels, with heat; constipation of the bowels, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities; rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flushes, with dulness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings, and with ladies, female weakness and irregularities.

DISEASES CAUSED BY LIVER COMPLAINT.

The Human System, the most perfect of all the works of the Creator, is so constituted that, to be entirely healthy, it must throw off the waste, worn-out, and poisonous materials as fast as it takes on new materials from our food and drink. The food is assimilated and made into nourishing and healthy blood principally through the offices of the stomach, liver and lungs. The worn-out materials are mostly excreted by the liver, lungs and kidneys; but all medical men have heretofore failed to recognize the vast importance of the liver as a blood purifying and excreting organ. The most learned German physiologists, who base their assertions upon actual experiments only, state that the amount of *bile* which should be manufactured by the liver and poured into the intestines each day is two and one-half pounds. All persons interested to know this fact, and the experiments to prove it, may consult *Verdauungsaefte und Stoffwechsel*. Leipzig, 1852, or they may see a *resume* of these facts in Prof. Dalton's Physiology.

Remember one thing more: The bile is something more than the natural physic of the bowels, as has heretofore been thought by eminent medical men. The bile is mostly made up of the waste matter of the blood—effete, worn out and injurious materials. If the liver does not make this bile and pour it into the intestines daily, it remains in the blood as a poison. It poisons the blood itself, and circulates, as irritating and poisonous matter in the blood, to every organ in the system.

The blood, poisoned with the daily accumulated excess of bile, returns from the liver to the heart, and the nerves of the heart are affected, and we have an oppressed feeling of the heart and palpitation; and if this cause is long continued, we get chronic irritation, undue excitement, and morbid nutrition of the heart, developing many forms of Heart Disease.

Just so with the Lungs. The bile-poisoned blood goes from the upper and right cavity of the heart to the lower cavity, and thence directly to the lungs, circulating all through those most delicate organs. The lung tissues are poisoned and irritated, and they invite the scrofulous humors of the blood because they are thus irritated. Hence Consumption, which is local scrofula, so defined and proved by *Lugol* and all the most scientific authors. The lungs try to oxygenize and purify the blood, and they do it in a great measure; but they are overworked and irritated, and you smell the blood-poisoned matter in a man's foul breath. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervous Cough, and Consumption itself, are the results. If the Liver had done its duty—made and excreted that *bile*—the lungs would not have been diseased.

Just so with the Blood itself. It goes from the lungs back to the upper left cavity of the heart, thence to the lower cavity, and thence through the arteries and capillaries to every organ and tissue of the system. Among the most important of those organs are the kidneys, furnishing the urinary secretion a most important excretion. But the kidneys themselves are irritated and congested by the presence of the bile-poisoned blood, and they become diseased. Every person who has had a liver disease knows that the urine is scant, high-colored and loaded with red deposits, at times, or other diseased products. Hence, diseases not only of the kidneys, but also of the bladder.

But this is not all—far from it. The poisonous blood goes to the Brain, and affects the great electrical centre of all vitality; and the brain, stimulated by unhealthy blood, cannot perform its office healthfully. The person has dullness, headache, incapacity to keep his mind on a subject, cannot remember, has a crowded and dizzy feeling, is sleepy, becomes nervous, gloomy, easily irritated, and often has a bilious or a neuralgic headache.

And the blood itself becomes diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that the person has discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofula tumors.

Disease of the Liver itself is the most common of all diseases. The sudden changes of the New England climate, the malarial influence of the West, and the heat also of the South, as well as the dietetic habits of the people at this country, and other causes, all tend to develop the Liver disease, in some of its varied forms, throughout the United States. This is true both of man and beast, as every butcher knows that he finds the livers of cattle, sheep and swine diseased ten times where he finds any other organ diseased once. Almost every person is *bilious* at some time, and many are constantly bilious. It may be mere congestion of the Liver and torpidity of its function, or this may result in some structual or organic affection. But the Liver can never be diseased without affecting the stomach, bowels and the other organs we have spoken of, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa and impoverished blood are among the necessary results.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Prof. Hamilton will also inform the afflicted that, having been written to by thousands of patients, his office has become the greatest centre for the treatment of novel, interesting and peculiar cases of any place in the world. No hospital in Europe or America has one-tenth the number of singular and remarkable cases as are presented, either personally or by letter, at No. 546 Broadway. It is, indeed, an *Emporium of Clinical Medicine*. Among the thousands of cases arising from diseases of the Liver, Lungs and Blood, which he treats, the following receive a prominent and most successful attention: Sick and Bilious Headache, Nervous and Neuralgic Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Costiveness and Piles, Pimples, Eruptions and Brown Skin, Dropsy and Diseases of the Kidneys, Consumption of the Blood, Scrofula in all its forms, Spinal Irritation, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, Cancers, Asthma, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of Females and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Rheumatism, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, etc., etc.

SYNOPSIS.

For greater convenience of those wishing to write me about their diseases, I insert the following, which embraces nearly all that I require to know in most cases: Have you constipation of the bowels? Have you attacks of diarrhœa? Have you pains in the back, sides or shoulders? Have you a pain or tenderness about the stomach? Have you a dry, teasing cough? Have you sallow or yellow skin? Have you brown spots on your face or any part of the body? Have you a headache? Are you dull, heavy or sleepy? Have you a bitter or a bad taste in the mouth? Have you an irritation or dryness in the throat? Have you cold chills or hot flushes? Have you palpitation of the heart? Is your appetite unsteady? Is your stomach sour? Do you raise or spit up your food? Have you any choking spells? Are you troubled with sickness and vomiting? Do you feel bloated about the stomach? Have you a tired or sore feeling on rising in the morning? Do you have colic pains? Have you wind in the stomach or bowels? Have you piles or fistula? Have you nervous and all gone feelings? Have you cold feet and hands? Have you a rush of blood to the head? Have you uneasiness on lying on the side? Have you fainting or epliptic fits? Have you great lowness of spirits? Have you gloomy forebodings?

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING, AND SEE WHO ARE CURED.

R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* Duty prompts me to a most grateful acknowledgment of the astonishing success of your treatment in my case. For nearly three years I had suffered from Catarrh, Nervous Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Extreme Nervousness, insomuch that life had become an intolerable burden, and death was looked for as my only release; physically and mentally broken down, I was utterly unable to do the duties of a minister, and was preparing to retire from the ranks, when, providentially my eye fell on your advertisement in the New York *Methodist* I had already travelled far and expended so much in the vain effort to secure a cure, that it was with great reluctance and little hope that I addressed you. Your reply inspired me with hope—your remedies were received and taken, and the result was as marvellous to those who knew my condition as it was gratifying to myself. In three weeks I was again in the pulpit preaching with unusual vigor, and if my services are of any value to the church, it is indebted to you, under God, for their continuance. You may refer to me at any time and I shall be ever pleased to bear testimony to your extraordinary skill.

Yours truly, REV. JOSEPH JONES,
Saint Joseph, Mich.

CASES OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

It is with much satisfaction that I invite particular attention to the following voluntary statement of the eminent Divine and Missionary, the Rev. A. A. Constantine, recently located in the interior of Africa:

No. 25 ANN ST., N. Y. CITY.

Dr. R. Leonidas Hamilton, No. 546 Broadway.—*My Dear Benefactor:* A sense of duty impels me to say that your medicines have done for me what no other physician has been able to do. I have been a sufferer for many years from diseases contracted while laboring as Missionary in Africa. Last fall I was declining fast, and had all the symptoms of quick consumption. I applied to you for help. You remarked: "Before I get through with you I will make you feel several years younger than you have ever felt since you left Africa." I thought but little of that, *as I had often received similar assurances from eminent physicians, both here and in Europe*; but in less than two weeks all my symptoms were entirely changed, and my health and strength improved very fast. In a few weeks I found myself in the enjoyment of better health and able to perform more labor, mental and physical, than at any previous time since I left Africa. May God bless you in all your researches in his great laboratory, and make you his agent in restoring thousands to health

REV. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

STRONGLY CORROBORATED!!

BROOKLYN, N. Y., No. 113 Harrison St.
January 20, 1869.

TO THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

During my labors in publishing and editing a newspaper for many years in this city, and also in the performance of my duties as a clergyman in this and other cities, I have become thoroughly and intimately acquainted with R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., the justly celebrated Liver, Lung and Blood Physician of this city, who is located at No. 546 Broadway. The doctor was for many years a regular practicing physician, and also for some years a professor in one of our best medical schools, and during such extensive experience, he fully realized the inadequacy of the ordinary treatment made use of in all chronic diseases, more especially that class of troubles arising from deranged functions of the Liver and digestive organs. He at once set himself about the study of the class of diseases, determined to make them a specialty. Laying the vegetable world under tribute, he has made discoveries and compounded specifics on sound philosophical principles which have made the most wonderful cures in the annals of medicine. Liver, Blood, Lung and Nervous diseases are now virtually under his control and yield to the magic, subtle power of his remedies. I have myself seen numbers of those who have been saved from the hand of death by his power, when the unfortunate sufferers seemed doomed to an early grave, and all other treatment was of no avail. In addition to what I can vouch for personally, I have ample evidence from other clergymen, physicians and eminent men of the highest character, who have also been saved by this wonderful treatment, and who speak in the highest praise and gratitude of Dr. Hamilton as a physician and gentleman of honor and integrity. It is but simply stating the positive truth when I say that it is well known throughout this country that where his works are known and the fruits of his skill have been witnessed, he is highly esteemed by the people as the most eminent and remarkable physician in the treatment of chronic diseases of the age. As the result of a long personal and familiar acquaintance with Prof. Hamilton, and his unparalleled success as a professonal man of the highest order, I frankly express the hope that diseased humanity in any part of our land may avail themselves of his remarkable skill, and thus share the noble blessings so kindly and freely bestowed upon all. Most respectfully,

Rev. W. B. JACOBS.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN CURED!!

The eminent divine, Rev. J. W. Hinkley, of Athens, Maine, writes:

"My health has so far improved from the effects of your treatment that I am able to resume my partorship. *Had it not been for your medicine I should not have been living now.* To you, with God's blessing, I owe my worldly existence. I am a living exponent of the worth of your matchless remedies, and I shall hereafter deem it a part of my religious duty to recommend all suffering with diseases of the Liver and Lungs to speedily apply to you. May God's blessing attend your worthy efforts for the relief of diseased and suffering humanity."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN IS HEALED!

BOONTON, N. J.

R. L. HAMILTON, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* It is with pleasure that I communicate the result of the use of your medicines. When I first visited your office in New York, I could scarcely walk into your office without exhaustion. With all your prestige as a successful physician, I had but little hope that you could cure me. There was nothing strange in this. Four years and four months had passed away, but during that period I had suffered constantly with chronic diarrhœa and piles. I had some of the best physicians, and used everything I heard of that I could procure, but all in vain. Why should I think that you could do more good than others? But, Sir, justice and gratitude compel me to say that after the use of your medicines the result was a complete cure. I cannot expect to be freed from liabilities to attacks of disease any more than other men. I wish I had the voice of seven thunders, and could assemble the sick in the world, would direct them to you, Sir, as one fully competent to heal, and whose generous and noble nature would not allow exorbitant charges. Yours truly,

Rev. G. H. JONES.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF RHEUMATISM!

POINTVILLE, N. J.

Prof. R. L. HAMILTON.—*Dear Sir:* I have purposely delayed writing in order to give you the results of your medicines. The medicines came to hand in due time, and I commenced using them as instructed, and have persevered. For the first week I could not see much change; the second week there seemed to be a giving away of the disease; and at the end of the third week a decided change for the better was manifest. I am now able to walk about with ease and comfort. I send you my sincere and many thanks, and pray that God may bless and preserve your life for many years. I feel that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, you have done great things for me. Yours truly,

Rev. ISAAC HUGG.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE!

MRS. Rev. GEO. C. HADDOCK, of Ripon, Wis., writes:

"The remedies you sent me last spring worked like a charm throughout my entire system. I do not believe *I should have lived until the present time had I not used your medicine.* It is my sincere prayer that God may bless and spare you many long years to minister to the physical being of diseased humanity. All that I can do to extend your field of labor shall be done earnestly and willingly."

A GOOD WOMAN.

LOCKPORT STATION, WESTMORELAND CO., Pa.

Professor R. L. HAMILTON:

Dear Sir:—When I applied to you for treatment, my case was considered a hopeless one indeed. I had been troubled with weak lungs and a shortness of breath for many years, also with cold chills, aching bones, stiffness in my joints, and had had several severe attacks of sickness. For three months I was confined to my bed with bronchitis. On another occasion I was for the same length of time confined with dumb ague, and for three years with ague and fever. Previous to consulting you, I had taken medicines eight months without any benefit and had suffered much, very much, from its effects. My system seemed to be a perfect wreck. I ceased to take medicine, and did not intend to use more, as they seemed to increase my difficulties instead of relieving them. One of your circulars was providentially handed to me, and I read it over and over again, until I could not reasonably doubt the statements therein made. I feared it was too late to effect any benefit. I believed my case so bad as to be beyond all hope. I had a sore throat, bad cough, pain under my shoulder blades, soreness in my breast, swelling of my chest, bowels, feet and ankles. I was losing flesh rapidly, and growing very weak. I wrote out my symptoms, and forwarded them to you and asked your opinion. You replied that it was truly a critical and dangerous one, and sent me a remedy as a preventive of any change for the worse until I could send for a course of treatment. I sent for the medicines, and I thank God for his goodness in causing them to reach me in time to save me. I used them as directed for four weeks, and after I had taken the second package I felt that I was perfectly well. My complaints had all disappeared. The soreness in my throat was cured; the pain under my shoulder blades was gone; the swelling in my chest, feet and ankles had left me; the shortness of breath was no longer a trouble to me; the stiffness and soreness in my bones were removed, and my limbs were as active and supple as when a child. I could walk up steep places without fatigue, and had better health than I had enjoyed in twenty years. It is now four years since I took your medicine, and I have needed none since. You are at liberty to publish this statement. By so doing many others in a like situation may be saved from much suffering and a premature death.

Wishing you may accept my lasting gratitude I subscribe myself your ever faithful friend. RACHEL HENDERSON.

P. S.—Should the truth of the above be questioned by any one, I invite them to write to me, and I will satisfy them that it is indeed true, and that the half is not expressed in this testimonial. R. H.

IS THANKFUL.

AUBURN FOUR CORNERS Susquehanna Co., Pa.

Prof. Hamilton: I now improve the present opportunity to inform you of the result of your Medicine. It has restored a permanent cure, as the agonizing pain in my right side which has troubled me for three years, has entirely subsided. My appetite is decidedly better, and the various symptoms which I had at the time of applying to you have all disappeared. My health never was better than at the present time and I attribute all to the use of your valuable medicine, for which I shall always feel very grateful, and will do all I can to induce my diseased friends and acquaintances to apply to you, for I believe your remedies to be all and everything you claim for them. If I ever need any more medicine or any of my family, I shall apply to you at once, as I believe it to be the surest safest, and best to be had.

I remain yours at command.
MRS. J. W. SMITH.

THY WILL BE DONE.

Mrs. John B. Parmenter, of Hammond Creek, Tioga County, Pa., writes, Oct, 11:

"Language is inadequate to express in a fitting manner my deep and most heartfelt gratitude to you for having restored me to health by your medicines which I took from time to time as directed, after I had been severely afflicted for many years with a general debility of the whole nervous system liver complaint, indigestion and all their attendant consequences. I was much of the time unable to be about my house, but feel that I am now well and in a condition to attend to all my domestic duties.

"I am so thankful to you for the great benefits derived from your treatment, that I cannot speak too highly in your praise. I rest as well and sleep as good at nights as I ever did, and every one who knows me is greatly astonished to find my health so greatly improved, and say that they, too, must try your remedies."

A MOST GRATIFYING TESTIMONIAL.

Austin Sheldon, of Delaware, Pike Co., Pa., writes: "Your remedies have reached me in due time, and have been used as directed. The result thus far has been most satisfactory in every case. I used your medicines in a case of fits. The patient is a boy three years old. He had only two fits after the first dose of your medicines. Many other cases' equally as obstinate and pronounced by our resident physicians as incurable, have been wholly or partially relieved. I believe your theory of the cause and treatment of disease to be correct. Indeed the success of your remedies demonstrate it to be far superior to any other yet adopted. It is my intention to order a supply of your standard remedies, and go about the country destributing your paper and disposing of the medicines as best I can."

THE WORK GOES ON.

Mr. James H. McCleary, of Fayette Springs, Penn, writes:

"I must inform you of the great benefit my wife received from your medical treatment. Your remedies restored her to health and vigor. Were it not for them I sincerely believe she would ere now have been in her grave. May God in his Providence attend you in your humane labors, is the prayer of your friend."

WHO CAN DOUBT WHEN SO MANY ARE SAVED?

William C. Downs, Esq., of Stroudsburg, Penn., writes:

"I have been through with a course of your treatment, and can affirm before God that your medicines will do all you claim for them. They are no humbug.—Several persons in this vicinity have used them, and have derived entire satisfaction. Your theory of the cause and treatment of disease is simple and reasonable. Its correctness is fully vindicated by the success of your practice. I am daily recommending you, and you will soon have a more extended practice in this neighborhood. I shall be most glad to vouch for the authenticity of this. I am aware that people at a distance feel a degree of hesitancy at placing their health to the care of physicians whom they have never seen, or perhaps, never heard of. To those that are inclined to be thus incredulous, I can say that Dr. Hamilton undertakes nothing but what he thoroughly understands and always gives careful attention to all who place themselves under his care."

HAS HAD THE DESIRED EFFECT.

Mr. Levi Hollinger, of West Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pa., writes: "The medicine you sent me last has had the desired effect; I feel almost perfectly cured; another prescription will do a permanent work. Send as soon as possible."

A SUPPOSED IMPOSSIBILITY.

Mr. H. B. Herrick, of Russelburgh, Pa., writes: "The medicine last ordered came to hand in due season, and I have used as directed, and it has done that which I never supposed medicine could do. I have accomplished more than I have in the same length of time for six years previous to applying to you: I consider myself cured."

HAS GREAT FAITH.

G. B. Skinner, of Damascus, Pa., says:

"The medicine sent by you to my wife, for her kidneys, seemed to be the thing necessary; I am perfectly satisfied that, with the blessing of God, it will work a perfect cure."

HOW GRATEFUL THE RESTORED!

FRENCHTOWN, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Oct. 15th

Dear Sir: The medicines I received from you I have taken as directed, and I cannot express my gratitude for the great benefit derived from their use. My disease is entirely and I believe, permanently removed. I deem it providential that I was directed to you, after all other means had failed. Depend on it, I shall do all in my power to direct poor, diseased mortals to a source of relief which from experience, I know to be a true one. I thank you, my dear Doctor, for your faithful attention, and you shall always have my best wishes for your success in relieving the suffering of your fellow-creatures.

Most respectfully,
MRS. CHARLES BURKIT.

IN HIS MERCY HE SAVES THE AFFLICTED.

Mr. John Lewis, of Zollarsville, Washington County, Pa., writes:

"The medicine you sent me last spring acted like a charm. It relieved me very soon of a deranged state of the liver, stomach and bowels. The marked peculiarity of your remedies is, while they act directly and thoroughly on the diseased organs, they do not depress or debilitate the system like other Liver Remedies I have used. I consider you fully master of your profession; and from your open, fair way of dealing with me, I deem you an upright, conscientious man, as well as an accomplished physician."

STRONG TALK! READ THIS AND BE CONVINCED.

Mrs. Eliza Millroy, of Cranbery, Venango Co., Pa., writes:

"*Dear Doctor:* I have used your medicine as directed, and am astonished an the wonderful cure it has performed in my case. Language is inadequate to express my sufferings before I commenced taking your medicine, and after suffering 25 years, I am now comparatively well. I attribute my very existence to your great professional skill—indeed I owe you a debt of gratitude I never can pay. I am prepared to say to the sick and afflicted, apply to Dr. Hamilton, and he will give you comfort. In saying this, from *experience I know* I affirm. May Heaven's best blessings ever be showered upon the greatest benefactor of his race—Prof. R. Leonidas Hamilton.
ELIZA MILLROY."

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

Mr. J. H. Jewell, of Troy, Bradford county Pa., writes:

"I am trying to have those that are diseased to send to you at once, and especially those that have the liver complaint, as I know that you are sure to cure that every time as the person is to take your remedies. I know that it it had not been for your remedies I should have been in my grave before now, for I was clean gone, as you know; and if my testimony is worth anythink to you, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you may see fit, for I feel as if you saved me from the grave."

IMPORTANT CASE OF EPILEPTIC FITS.

Read the following evidence of what my treatment has done in a case of this disease, hitherto considered incurable:

BUCKHART, Ill., Oct. 13.

DR. HAMILTON: My wife was afflicted with fits for ten years, *attended with great spinal and nervous debility.* She doctored with several physicians, but all to no purpose. I read one of your circulars, and was so impressed with your new and simple theory of disease that I determined to try your remedies. Every one in the neighborhood cried "humbug;" but, thank God, failed to dissuade us from our purpose. As you know, we sent for some of your remedies, which, with the help of God, have *completely and permanently cured her.* She has not had a fit since: her back is strong, and her nervous vitality and strength have returned. As every attack she had was severer than the one previous, it is reasonable to suppose she could not have lived long but for your timely interference of your wonderful skill. To God be the praise; for so speedily and miraculously have your remedies worked that I can but recognize you as an instrument of Divine power in rescuing my dear companion from a terrible death. Words can but inadequately express my gratitude and joy. I wish you to publish this and spread it far and near. I deem it my solemn duty to all afflicted with this awful malady to do all in my power to make known to them the *true physician*; and if any doubt the authenticity of this, let them write to me. I will satisfy them that it is all true. May God's blessing attend you in your efforts for humanity's good. J. S. SHARP.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

William McNellis, Eagle Rock, Venango county, Penn., writes:

"I return my sincere thanks for having permanently cured me of rheumatism, after having suffered severely for about seven years. When I had doctored with other doctors, and tried all the patent medicines that I could get, with no avail, and was so bad that I could hardly get out of my house, and part of the time not able to get out of my bed, as I was affected in nearly every joint, I thought I would try you as a last resort. To my great joy, in less than three weeks I was able to go out and *jump* with the most active man in the place. In one month I was perfectly cured, and had gained seventeen pounds; and I never had better health in my life than I have enjoyed for the last six months. May God bless you and your *miraculous remedies.*"

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DONE MORE GOOD THAN ALL THE PHYSICIANS.

Mrs. Catharine Anderson, of Southamptoo, Bucks county, Penn., writes:

"Your medicines have worked wonders in my case. Previous to taking your remedies, I had doctored with three different physicians, all of whom pronounced my disease *consumption*